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Reserve PRICE FIXING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1926-1938

> A Preliminary List of References From a Bibliography in Progress in the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics U. S. Department of Agriculture

The Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is in process of compiling a bibliography on direct price fixing of agricultural commodities by governments, 1926-1938. When completed the bibliography will supplement Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 18, Price Fixing by Governments 424 B. C.-1926 A.D., issued in November 1926, and will include references on government price fixing in the United States

This preliminary list makes available the references to the United States material thus far collected by the compiler. It includes a few references to material published prior to 1926 not listed in the earlier bibliography on price fixing. For the convenience of the user the references have been roughly classified under appropriate subjects.

As the compiler has not yet made a systematic examination of sources or material, this list is incomplete and should be used with that fact in mind. Suggestions for additions to the list or omissions from it will be welcomed.

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Washington, D. C. February 7, 1939

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GENERAL

1. American liberty league. Price control: an analysis of experimentation under the N.R.A., and recommendations for future legislation, Amer. Liberty League. Doc.24, 15pp. Washington, D.C. April 1935. Pam.Coll.

"Whether prices are definitely fixed or indirectly influenced, their control has been proved by the experience of the National Recovery Administration to be both futile and injurious." In admition to price fixing under the N.R.A. this pamphlet cites the coal industry as an example of the failure of price fixing and also cites price fixing failures in the past and some foreign control of prices.

2. Backman, Jules. Direct price fixing. South, Econ, Jour. 3(2):189-207. October 1936. 280,85084

An analysis of the methods and consequences of direct price fixing, particularly government price fixing. Five different methods are analyzed - minimum price, maximum price, a fixed range of prices, a specific price, and fixed price relationship.

This article has been reprinted in the author's book Government Price-fixing.

3. Backman, Jules. Government control of prices. In Mackenzie, Findlay, ed. Planned society, yesterday, today, tomorrow, ch.XI,pp. 405-440. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc.1937. 280M192

Subtopics: History of price fixing; Adventures in price fixing gives examples of government control of prices in various countries, rather than direct fixing of prices; Methods of price fixing gdirect, maximum, minimum, specific, indirect price fixing; fixed range of prices; fixed price relationship; planting restrictions and acreage control; export control; etc., Enforcement; Critical analysis of price fixing.

The writer's conclusion is that the difficulties involved in government price fixing are out of proportion to any possible benefits.

4. Backman, Jules. Government price fixing. Com. and Finance 27(9): 284, 293-295, 296. August 1938, 286,80737

"Virtually every commodity has been subject at one time or another to government price fixing...

"Various plans have been tried, some successful but the great majority entirely unsuccessful." The death penalty has been provided twice in the world's history of non-compliance with price-fixing laws, but even these laws had to be abandoned.

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5. Backman, Jules. Government price-fixing. 304pp. New York, Chicago, Pitman publishing corporation [1938.] 284.3B12G Selected bib-

liography, pp.279-291.

Chapter titles: I. The Problem and Its Setting; II. Pricefixing during the World War; III. Price-fixing under the N.R.A.;
IV. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the United
States: 1933-1936; V.Valorizations; VI. International Agreements;
VII. Direct Price-fixing; VIII. Cost of Production as a Basis for
Price-fixing; IX. Indirect Price-fixing - Production Controls;
X. Indirect Price-fixing - Marketing Controls; XI. The Problems
of Enforcement; XII. Critical Analysis of Price-fixing.

A list of price-fixing experiments referred to in this study

is given on pp. 293-298.

Among the writer's conclusions are the following: The result of government price fixing has usually been failure. Price fixing in the past has been partial, and for that reason has failed. A complete system of price-fixing might work but also might cost more than it was worth. A price-fixing program should not be adopted until all the relevant factors have been considered by the economist rather than the politician.

6. Barnes, Julius Howland, Government price-fixing, ancient and modern.
An address...before the Los Angeles Chamber of commerce...
February 4, 1924, 27pp. [n.p.] 1920; Pam. Coll.

Presents some instances "both ancient and recent, of the futility of edict-placing of price relation in a commodity index," and gives arguments against a plan at that time in Congress in which "a present-day price on a given commodity is to be fixed in its relation to a pre-war average price, in the same ratio as the general index of average commodity prices, and made effective thus by Government buying and selling."

- 7. Bauer, Frank J. A proposal for the Interstate marketing commission.
 6pp., processed. [Los Angeles, Calif. October 1932] Pam.Coll.
 Proposes the setting up of an interstate marketing commission
 "to help agriculture set, regulate and stabilize its production and prices...Wheat, cotton, oil, cattle, wool, and all such could be sold and bought at pre-determined prices, which prices would be published as are railroad rates."
- 8. Beman, Lamar Taney, comp. Farm relief. 226pp. New York, The H. W. Wilson company,1927. (The Reference Shelf, vol.IV, no.8) 280.81B42

 A debate handbook which contains briefs, bibliographies, and general, affirmative and negative discussion reprinted from various sources. Two of particular interest are: Fix crop prices, by Edwin T. Meredith, pp.97-113 can address before the Chamber of Commerce of New York, Nov. 18, 1926; and Price fixing dangerous, by President Coolidge, pp.153-164 caddress before the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Dec. 7, 1925.;

5. Backman, Jules. Government price-fixing, 304pp. Hew York, Chicago, Stiman publishing corporation (1958.; 284,5812G selected bib-11ography, pp. 872-291.

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IV. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the United States: 1988-1986; V.Valorizations; VI. International Agreements; VII. Direct Price-fixing: VIII. Cost of Production as a Seate for Price-fixing: IX. Indirect Price-fixing - Production Controls; X. Indirect Price-fixing - Marketing Controls; XI. The Problems of Antoronement: XII. Oritical Analysis of Price-fixing.

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9. Black, Forrest Revere. May price fixing and proration devices be utilized by the Secretary of Agriculture appurtenant to the exercise of the license power under the Agricultural Adjustment Act?

Georgetown Law Jour. 23(2): 196-217, January 1935. Libr.Cong.(Law Div.)

The writer notes that there are two sentences in Section 8(3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, referring to the issuing of liecenses. He then states that his "analysis will proceed along the following lines: (1) If Sentence One constituted the entire Section, should an affirmative or negative answer be given to the main query above? (2) Does Sentence Two have a restrictive effect on the Secretary's powers?"

10. Black, John Donald. Agricultural reform in the United States. Ed.1, 511pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1929. 281B56

Part III of this book is concerned with price raising by government action. It discusses various price raising plans a tariff revision, the equalization fee, export debenture, domestic allotment, export monopoly, and other plans. The question of whether or not the equalization fee plan is a price-fixing plan is discussed on pp.236-238. "The equalization plan is price fixing in exactly the same way that the tariff is price fixing."

The price insurance feature of the last two versions of the McNary-Haugen plan, and as advanced by O. F. Bledsoe, and as incor-

porated in the Ketcham bill, is discussed on pp.362-366.

11. Boyle, James E. The fallacy of government price fixing. Outside the realm of natural monopolies it will not work and reacts against the interests of the producers. Banker-Farmer 13(6):4-5. May 1926. 284.28B22

The discussion in this article is from the author's book - The Marketing of Agricultural Products. It describes the results of price fixing of wheat, bran, storage eggs and coal during the World War.

12. Brinton, J. W. Wheat and politics. 270pp., illus. Minneapolis, Minn., Rand Tower, [1931] 281,359B77

An agricultural remedy (The Brinton plan), pp.257-270. This plan, includes (pp.262-263) a provision for the creation of a Surplus Control Agency which shall have the power to stabilize domestic prices on agricultural food products in the same way that the Interstate Commerce Commission fixes transportation rates and as State commissions fix public utility rates. Wheat is used as an example to show the plan will work.

13. Bull, Richard C. The constitutional significance of early Pennsylvania price-fixing legislation. Temple L. Quart. 11(3):314-329, April 1937. Libr.Cong.(Law Div.)

"It is not the purpose of this article to examine the scope of legislation regulating business in early Pennsylvania. Rather, its aim is to look beyond the statute books in an effort to discover

9. Black, Formest Rovers. May price fixing and promation devices be utilized by the Secretary of Agriculture appartenent to the excess of the licence power under the Agricultural Adjustment Act?

Georgetown Law Jour. 23(2): 186-817, January 1835. Libr.Cong.(Law Div.)

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why they were repealed, and to evaluate their significance in the problem of constitutional law presented by similar modern legis-lation. -p. 315.

The following is the last paragraph in the writer's conclusion:
"It is only recently that, a century and a half having dimmed the recollection of the previous fiasco, the idea of regulating prices by law has again gained support as an economic panacea, and the existence of earlier price fixing legislation has incorrectly been advanced by those who have failed to look beyond the laws themselves as an argument to support the contention that such regulation is not unconstitutional."

14. Bunce, Arthur C. Economic nationalism and the farmer. 232pp. Ames, Iowa, Collegiate press, inc., 1938. 281.12B88
Literature cited, pp.219-223.

Price Parity for Agricultural Products, ch.II, pp.20-40. This chapter contains a section (pp.37-40) entitled Price Fixing of Agricultural Products leads to Similar Control of Industrial Prices and Economic Isolation.

The growth of the concept of social control through price fixing is discussed on pp.186-187. Price fixing and foreign trade are discussed on pp.187-189, and the economic and social implications of price fixing on pp.191-195.

- 15. Bunn, Charles. Public price fixing and due process. Amer.Acad.Polit. and Social Sci. Ann.195:46-52,-sup. January 1938. 280.9Am34
- 16. Converse, Paul D. Do we want price fixing? Jour. Business Univ. Chicago. 18(1):2-6. October 1937.

Examines the pros and cons of price fixing - the Robinson-Patman Law, price fixing by private business and by governments, can the anti-trust laws be enforced, difficulties in maintaining fixed prices, and how government price control would work.

17. Democratic national committee. New deal farm primer. Questions regarding operations of the Agricultural adjustment administration and all aspects of the agricultural program answered. Complete handbook of information for farmers and the general public. 48pp. [n.p.].1938.

Price-fixing as an alternative to the Agricultural Adjustment program is discussed unfavorably, on pp.12-13.

18. Duane, Morris. Government regulation of prices in competitive business.

Temple Law Quart.10(3):262-271. May 1936. 284.3D85 Bibliographical footnotes.

The writer calls attention to the fact that prior to 1933 "government regulation of prices in businesses other than public utilities was practically unknown in the United States." Maximum prices for food products and war supplies were set during the World War and rents were fixed in the District of Columbia. These, with a few exceptions are said to be "the extent to which governmental price fixing had developed in this country."

The present article is concerned with "state enactments, principally enactments which have been given the approval of the Supreme Court of the United States." The N.R.A. and the AAA are not dis-

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cussed since they have been declared unconstitutional. Cases discussed are cases brought in connection with the milk control act of New York and are the Nebbia case, the Hegeman Farms case, the Seelig case, the Borden case, and the Mayflower Farms case. The present status of the law is discussed and the writer's conclusions are given on pp.269-271.

The writer's concluding paragraph follows: "In view of these considerations it is predictable that governmental price fixing in competitive business in the United States will sooner or later fail of its objectives and be discontinued. Meanwhile, however, regulation of industry is steadily increasing, creating a growing need for legal and economic scholarship and particularly for trained administrative ability in this field."

19. Dummeier, E. F. Some experiences with marketing agreements in Washington. West.Farm Econ.Assoc.Proc.(1935)8:52-57, processed. 280.83W52

Relates the state's experiences with marketing agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and under the Washington Agricultural Adjustment Act. Price fixing is discussed.

20. Feldman, George J. Legal aspects of federal and state price control.

Boston Univ. Law Rev. 16: 570-594. June 1936. Libr.Cong. (Law Division)

In three parts: part I, Outright price fixing by competitors; part II, Government regulation of prices (see pages 591-593 for discussion of the Nebbia case); part III, Minimum price provisions under N.R.A. codes and price cutting.

21. Gee, Wilson. The social economics of agriculture. 696pp., illus.

New York, The Macmillan company, 1932. 281.2G27So Suggested
parallel readings at end of chapters.

Chapter XIII, Prices and Price Determination, contains a section, pp.263-266, on price-fixing and the cost of farm products. As a peace-time measure, it is stated that the fixing of prices is generally considered as "precarious," since it is likely that production will be stimulated by the higher prices and that if prices are guaranteed for one product "they must soon extend to all, and the financial jeopardy becomes enough to bankrupt any government."

22. Goerdeler, Carl F. Do government price controls work? Foreign Affairs 16(3):494-502. April 1938. 280.8 F76

The writer's purpose is to examine the experience of Germany and "to draw conclusions from it regarding the validity of government price control in general." His knowledge gained as Reich Commissioner for Price Control forms the basis of his analysis. His concluding paragraph follows:

"We thus come to the conclusion that fixed maximum and minimum prices are ineffective and eventually lead to a planned economy. While there is no progress, no achievement, without competition,

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such competition must nevertheless be fair. If. however, competition has already been eliminated, either naturally or artificially, the control of prices is indispensable in order to prevent abuses. But these control measures must be elastic, and they should be administered by only a few highly experienced men rather than by a large bureaucracy. It is the chief duty of every government to establish equal justice, to cultivate good international relations, to insist upon fair play in competition, and to curtail public expenditures and taxes. If carried through, such a policy will stimulate the people to produce a supply sufficient to cover any demand. In the field of international trade, currency stability and a highly developed morale form the basis for fair competition and cooperation. This basis is all the more important since international trade unfettered by any export or import controls is in my opinion an indispensable prerequisite to the world's material progress as well as the best guarantee of peace."

23. Graham, Benjamin. Storage and stability; a modern ever-normal granary... with a foreword by Dr. Alvin Johnson. Ed.1, 298pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1937. 281.12 G762
Bibliography. pp.237-269.

Reviewed by O. C. Stine in Agr. Econ. Lit. 12(3):202. March 1938, from which the following is quoted: "The central theme in this book appears to be the use of actual stocks of commodities as a base for a managed commodity dollar." The plan which the author advocates is termed a "reservoir plan". In Chapter XVI it is compared with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937. The Reservoir Plan is said to fix the 1921-1930 price level for a certain group of farm products, while the Agricultural Adjustment Act attempts to stabilize individual prices.

- 24. Gras, N. S. B. The historical background of modern price regulation.

 In McNair, Malcolm P., and Lewis, Howard T., ed. Business and modern society, pp.43-59. Cambridge, Harvard university press. 1938.

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- 25. Gulick, Charles A., Jr. Some economic aspects of the NIRA, Columbia Law Rev. 33(6):1103-1146. November 1933. 274.00 8 C72

 Six aspects of the Act have been selected for study. The implications of the pronouncements of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act "affecting production control and limitation, and the corollary problem of price-fixing, are discussed in the last section of this paper."
- 26. Heflebower, R. B. Some aspects of recent price control experience.

 Pacific Coast Econ. Assoc. Papers and Proceedings (1935)14:27-32. 1936.

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Discusses objectives of price control, measures of "fair prices" and problems of their application (consequences of parity prices, cost-protection prices, dispersion of per firm costs, the cost com-

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5. Galidt, Graffed A., Jr. Some economic aurects of the NI Lu. Columnia Law Mey. MF(6):1104-1.46. Novement 1-61. 274.40 8 C72

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rorlease of their amplication (consequences of perity prices,

cept in price fixing), and significance of grades, types, or location of a commodity.

The writer concludes as follows:

"As part of my conclusion, I wish to reemphasize two problems which arise in connection with price fixing and which are worthy of further examination. The first is economic— the claim that the price system is an ineffective governor of production in industries which employ much fixed capital. The second is technical— if we are to have price fixing by producer agreements, what is the effect of the dispersion in per firm costs on the continuance of such agreements?

"The other parts of this paper may be summarized by indicating that price fixing is often undertaken with a belief in the statement which was written in support of much of our recent monetary maneuvers, 'The truth is always simple. Ignorance is mystical.' But the actual fixing of the prices of individual commodities has proved to be as non-simple as have monetary questions. When faced by the complex problems of applying a given program, the student learns, but the advocate falls back on shibboleths."

27. Hibbard, B. H. The farmers' influence over prices. Jour.Farm Econ. 5(1):1-15. January 1923. 280.8J822

On pp.8-10 the author discusses the question of appealing to the State as one method of influencing prices. Plain fixing of prices, government operation of packing plants, mills, etc., and the buying up by the Government of surplus crops at a set price are discussed.

28. Hoover, Glenn E. Governmental control of agricultural prices. Pacific Coast Econ. Assoc. Papers and Proceedings (1935)14:69-78. 1936. 280.9 Pl1

This paper is discussed, critically, by Norman J. Silberling on pp.73-74. A summary of Mr. Hoover's plan as given in the first paragraph of Mr. Silberling's article follows:

"The stabilizing of agricultural prices proposed by Professor Hoover contemplates combining the idea of 'normal granaries' with price stabilization of certain crops. These crops would be limited to such commodities as can be conveniently stored. He proposes to have the government set a price at which it will purchase such commodities, and this price will be set approximately a year prior to the harvest season. If the price proves to be higher than the subsequent market price the government will build up its inventory holdings, and vice versa. The plan is advanced as offering the advantage to the growers that they will know a considerable time ahead of the harvest season what price they can expect, while the consumers will not be forced to pay bounties to non-producers, and apparently it is also expected that consumers will pay a more stable price for such products, which in turn will reduce speculation and the need for hedging operations by processors."

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23. Roover, Glond M. Governmental control of agricultural prizes. Pacific Court Book. Meson, Washington and Econocians (Jude) 18: 4,4274. 1856.

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- 29. Jennings, Farnsworth L., and Sullivan, Robert C. Legal planning for agriculture. Yale Law Jour. 42(6):878-918 April 1933. 274.008Yl The direct regulation of prices and production, pp. 897-902.
- 30. Kerr, Robert M. Price fixing and marketing regulations. Oreg. Law Rev. 15(1):46-51. December 1935. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

 "An address delivered before the Oregon Bar Association, Salem, Oregon, September 28, 1935."
- 31. Lacy, Mary G. The futility of government price-fixing. Nation's Business, 18(10):94,96,98. September 1930.

 Reprinted in Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v.19, no.22, Sept. 20, 1930, p.26-28.

The writer gives instances from the history of ancient China, Greece, and Rome, from Great Britain, the City of Antwerp, India, France, and the United States which show the failure of attempts at price-fixing in those countries. In conclusion the writer states "There are many other instances of governmental price-fixing. At least 60 foreign countries have resorted to it in one form or another but careful scrutiny fails to reveal a single outstanding success. These various attempts to limit prices directly seem to show that attempts to ease the burdens of the people in a time of high prices by artificially setting a limit to them do not relieve the people but only exchange one set of ills for another."

32. Meredith, E. T. Meredith's plea to fix crop prices. Text of ex-secretary's speech outlining plan for federal guarantee to farmers. Calls move "square deal". Stresses idea that farming method is unsound because growers are in dark as to proceeds of labor. N. Y. Times, Nov. 21, 1926. Pam.Coll.

Advocates a "Federal commission to fix prices in advance of the planting season for wheat, cotton, corn, wool and sugar, and also for butter, as major farm products. This move would be the most practicable stabilizer of the agricultural industry." Price is stated "to be the real thing that governs production, and that if prices were fixed in advance of planting by a commission... it would go a long way toward stopping overproduction as well as underproduction."

33. The Minnesota farm program. Farmers Union Herald (n.s.)12(10):1.0ctober 1938.

The farm program adopted by the Minnesota Farm Conference called late in 1937 by Governor Benson which has been endorsed by the Governor and adopted by the Farmer-Labor Association of Minnesota. Titles of the eight points of the program are as follows: 1. Basic minimum prices fixed at parity, or more than cost of production; 2. surplus pool; 3. soil conservation; 4. crop insurance; 5. refinancing of debts and farm tenancy; 6. aid to catastrophe victims; 7. co-operative movement support; 8.co-operation between farmers, industrial workers, and other allied groups.

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34. Munger, R. H. Address, "First aid relief", given...before a meeting of the Onawa community club, April 28, 1931. 12pp. [n.p.,Onawa community club] 1931. 280.359M92

The first aid suggested is governmental price fixing of a minimum price for wheat, corn, and cotton sold on margin for future demlivery.

35. National league for economic stabilization. The Clair plan to restore farm and national prosperity. 23pp. Chicago, Ill. [1932] 280.3N214 Signed C.B.R. [i.e. Charles B. Ray].

This is a plan for "Federal market control through annual national domestic prorate and minimum price stabilization of the basic, indispensable, non-perishable food and clothing crops of the United States. It carries a provision for the establishment of minimum prices to the producer for cotton, wool, flax, wheat, corn, rye, oats, rice, barley, buckwheat, and hay.

36. Nourse, Edwin G. Marketing agreements under the AAA. 446pp. Washington, D.C., The Brookings institution, 1935, (The Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution. Publication No.63) 280.3N85M Consult the index under the subjects Prices, fixing of, and Prices, resale, for discussion of the fixing of prices of tobacco, peanuts, rice, Northwestern fresh deciduous tree fruit, cling peaches for canning, olives for canning, vegetable canning crops, dried fruits, walnuts, pecans, and milk, under the marketing agree-

ments.

On pp.284-286 of the section on Delegation of Legislative Power court decisions, relative to price fixing provisions of milk licenses, in the Royal Farms Dairy, Inc., and in the Seven Oaks Dairy Company cases are discussed.

Chapter XIV, pp.315-349, is concerned with Price Objectives and Strategy. The two-price system is discussed on p.337-341. Fixed prices and open prices are discussed on pp.341-345.

37. Nourse, Edwin G., Davis, Joseph S., and Black, John D. Three years of the Agricultural adjustment administration, 600pp. Washington, D.C., The Brookings institution, 1937. (The Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution. Publication No.3) 281.12 N85

See pp.45n, 81,104,111,114,309 for references to price fixing in the marketing agreements and the NRA codes.

On p.154 there is a statement regarding the demand of the Corn Belt governors on October 31, 1933 that the Administration peg prices at parity levels.

38. Patch, Buel W. Experiments in price control. Editorial Research Repts. 1(22):431-450. June 8, 1937. 280 Ed42

Experiment in direct control of prices, pp.438-448. Reviews pricefixing activities of the Federal government during the World War, post-war attempts to control prices, price fixing under the N.R.A. and the A.A.A., particularly in the marketing agreements, and Bernard M. Baruch's plan for general price freezing upon entrance of the United States into a war.

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39. Shipstead, H. Price-fixing for the farmer. Nation 123:101-102. Aug. 4, 1926.

A plea for the repeal of price-fixing legislation for the benefit of industry, transportation and banking, or for the passage of such legislation for the benefit of agriculture.

40. Smith, James Gerald. Economic planning and the tariff; an essay on social philosophy. 33lpp. Princeton, Princeton university press, 1934. 285Sm63

Bibliographical footnotes.

Chapter II, some Forgotten Lessons of History, tells briefly of governmental attempts in the past to fix prices, directly or indirectly. Among the schemes described are those of Confucius, Diocletian, revolutionary France, America during the Revolution, the United States during the World War, etc.

Chapter X is concerned with The Effects of Price Fixing, discussed under the following subtopics: Economic planning determined by competitive prices; relativity of the system of prices in competitive economy; interference with competitive plan by price fixing; endless chain of harmful effects of price fixing; no sure criterion for arbitrary price fixing; general conclusions on price fixing.

- 41. Spillman, W. J. Balancing the farm output; a statement of the present deplorable conditions of farming, its causes, and suggested remedies. 126pp. New York, Orange Judd publishing co.; London, Kegan Paul, French, Trubner & co., 1td., 1927. 281Sp42B

 A paragraph on price fixing as a proposed remedy for the farm problem is given on p.71 of the chapter on Proposed Remedies.
- 42. Stoddard, C. F. Price-fixing by the government during the war. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 10(5):1095-1119.

 May 1920. 158.6887M

"Throughout this article the term 'price-fixing' is used in a broad sense, including the regulation of prices directly or indirectly by any Government agency. Strictly speaking, the policy was one of price stabilization rather than price fixing."-p.1097.

Subtopics: Price-fixing agencies; Price fixing by the Food Administration (Fair-price committee, licensing, flour and bread, sugar); Price fixing by the Fuel Administration; War Industries Board and its price-fixing committee (iron and steel, copper, textiles and clothing); Results of the policy of price fixing.

43. Stokdyk, E. A., and West, Charles H. The Farm board. 197pp. New York,
The Macmillan company, 1930. 281St6

The purpose of this book, written primarily for the layman, "is to set forth some of the problems facing agriculture, the scope of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the possibilities and limitations

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The price insurance feature of the Agricultural Marketing Act is discussed in chapter VI, pp.99-106. Section 11 of the Act provides "for the insurance of the cooperative association against loss through price decline in the agricultural commodity handled by the association and produced by the members." This plan was advanced by O.F. Bledsoe; accepted by McNary-Haugen supporters; and also included in the Ketchum Bill, introduced in April 1928.

44. Tapp, E. W., and Braun, E. W. Marketing agreements under the Agricultural adjustment administration. Jour. Farm Econ. 16(1):99-109.

January 1934. 280.8J822

This is a sketch of "the nature, the objective, and the problems of marketing agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

"Benefits through marketing agreements accrue through the influence that their execution exerts upon market price or through fixed or minimum prices stipulated."

Discussion by M. P. Rasmussen, pp.109-114. The writer's discussion is primarily a summary of the reactions of a number of growers, cooperative managers, private shippers, and members of the produce trade to the marketing agreements. Three paragraphs are devoted to their reactions to the price-fixing or minimum selling price feature of the marketing agreements. "Price-fixing is severely criticized by many; defended by very few, and then only on the basis of an emergency situation."

45. Taussig, F. W. Price-fixing as seen by a price-fixer. Quart. Jour. Econ. 33(2): 205-241. February 1919. 280.8Q2

"Summary. The three agencies that regulated prices iduring the war, 205.-Differences in their methods, 206.-The Price-Fixing Committee, 209.-Commodities regulated by the committee, 209.-Ground for their selection; heavy government needs. 210.-Prices were fixed as maxima only, 214.-Gradual elaboration and extension, 214.-Cost of production as the basis, 216.-Marginal, or "bulk-line," cost, and charts illustrating it, 218.- This basis of price-fixing justified by economic theory, 222.- Distinction between differences in cost based on physical causes and those based on human qualities. 222.- The real ground for stress on marginal cost was necessity of maintaining output, 228.- Special phases of some articles, lumber, cement, iron and steel, 229.- Proposals for an average or pooled price, 232.- Objections to this method, 233.- Conclusion, 238."-p.205.

46. Thomsen, Frederick Lundy. Agricultural prices. Ed.1, 47lpp., illus.

New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1936. 284.3T38

References at end of chapters.

Pages 157-159 of Chapter VIII, Agricultural Price Raising Measures, are concerned with price fixing. Two basic forms of price fixing are discussed. In one a fair price is determined by

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the government, based on cost of production usually, and it is illegal for a dealer to buy at a price under the fixed price. In the other the government or some other agency attempts to fix the price by buying or making loans on the commodity at a certain price.

47. Tolley, Howard R. Marketing agreements and licenses: their role in agricultural recovery. Address,..before the American farm bureau federation, at Nashville, Tenn. ... December 11, 1934. 18pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration; Dec. 11, 1934. 1.94Ad472T The following is quoted from pp.8-9:

"Many but not all of the agreements and licenses have provisions for prices to be paid to producers. These prices are determined after a study of supply and demand conditions surrounding the particular commodity in question and are subject to change from time to time as supply or demand conditions change. For some commodities prices for different qualities and grades are specified: in others only prices for standard grades or qualities are provided... The milk licenses have specified prices to be paid producers. These are protected to some extent by the fact that it is not feasible, from the standpoint of sanitation and transportation costs, to bring milk from outside the regular producing area, and in some cases by the fact that new producers must go through a probationary period before receiving the full privileges of the market, But experience has shown that the prices named must be kept in line with the realities of supply and demand, if they are to be generally observed ... It has been found also that prices of commodities which can be imported can not be set higher than the figure at which imports will come in. One of the sources of trouble in connection with the rice agreements was the fact that the prices which were established attracted imports.

"Besides naming prices to producers, some of the early agreements established resale price... It is obvious that agreements or licenses in which both prices to producers and resale prices are established automatically fix the margins of processors and distributors. Since the objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to increase the incomes of farmers and not to fix the margins taken by distributors, the present policy of the Administration is not to include resale prices in marketing agreements or licenses, unless there are exceptional conditions which make their inclusion necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Act,"

48. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief. Hearing ... seventy-first Congress, first session. Serial A... March 27, 1929 - April 4 and 5, 1929. 9 pts. (873pp.) Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print, off, 1929, 281Un3Agr

O. F. Bledsoe, Jr., describes his plan which includes a provi-

sion for insurance against price decline on pp.758-772.

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and 19; February 24; 1928. Serial E. 10 pts.(734pp.) Washington,

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See pp.73-99,108-137, for statement of O. F. Bledsoe, Jr., President of the Staple Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, on

his plan for insurance against price decline,

See pp.249-252 for brief of Edward H. Booth in which he describes his plan for the creation of an agricultural body for the District of Columbia. The plan includes a provision for the purchase of products by the board at a fixed price.

50. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief.

Hearings... Sixty-minth Congress, second session on H.R.15655[11387,
14247,13475,15963,7392] January 7[-10] 1927. 4pts.[163pp.] Washington, D. C., U.S.Govt.print.off.1927. 280.3Un33A Serial U.

Part 1 has title: Agricultural Export Corporation Bill.

On pp.29-39 Mr. Aswell gives a statement of a few of the more important agricultural conditions and activities as he found them in Europe. It contains information on the Norwegian state grain monopoly and its price fixing powers.

The text of the Eankford bill, H.R.13475, a Bill to create a Federal cotton corporation, provide a reasonable minimum price for cotton, and Mr. Lankford's statement on the bill are given on

pp.65477.

The statement of Mr. Crisp on his bill, H.R. 15963, is given on

pp.107-121.

The statement of five organizations (American Farm Bureau Federation, American Cotton Growers Exchange, Farmers' Educational & Cooperative Union of America, Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations, and Committee of Twenty-two) contrasting the Haugen, Crisp and Aswell bills is given on pp.158-160. The price-fixing provisions of the Crisp bill are condemned.

51. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on agriculture and forestry, Agricultural emergency act to increase farm purchasing power. Hearings...

Seventy-third Congress, first session, on H.R.3835, An act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power. March 17,24,25,27, and 28, 1933. 351pp. Washington, D. C., U.S.Govt.print.off.1933. 281,12Un3Ag

Statement of Francis J. Clair, president of the National League for Economic Stabilization, pp.200-247. Statement includes briefs, arguments, etc., on the Clair plan which includes a provision for the fixing of minimum prices.

See also testimony of Senator Brookhart, John A. Simpson, Secre-

tary Wallace, and others,

52. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agriculture relief. Hearing...Sixty-ninth Congress, second session, on S.4808, A bill to establish a federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus

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7. U. A. Congress, Sanata, Condities on Sgriculture and forestry, Agriculation ture ratio. Scaring, ... ed. Congress, second sandion, on S. 4408, A cill to establish a federal form count to mid in the control and disposition of the samples

of agricultural commodities and S.5088, A bill to establish a federal farm board in the Department of agriculture to aid the industry of agriculture to organize effectively for the orderly marketing and for the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities, January 18, 19, and 20, 1927. 70pp. Washington, D.C., U.S.Govt.print.off.1927. 280.3Un37A

Statement of O. F. Bledsoe, Jr., on his plan for insurance against

price decline, pp.1-16.

The statement of Chester C. Davis includes on pp.49-51 a statement filed by four farm organizations (American Farm Bureau Federation, American Cotton Growers' Exchange, The Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations, and the Executive Committee of Twenty-two, North Central States Agricultural Conference) on the two bills. The following is quoted from this statement:

"The McNary (S.4808) and Curtis (S.5088) bills are alike in form only. Both in principle and in power to accomplish what each pro-

fesses to seek they are fundamentally different.

"The farm and cooperative marketing organizations...do not favor the enactment of the Curtis bill, because...3. The price formula in the Curtis bill makes it definitely a price-fixing measure; the McNary bill is not...3. The Curtis bill introduces as a price-measuring stock the 'cost of production to efficient producers,' and uses it in three important places which require the board to determine just what that price is in the case of all commodities from cranberries to cotton. This is definitely a price-fixing provision, and not a good one at that, since the producer, with lowest unit costs would probably be considered the 'efficient producer,' and his price would starve out the great bulk of fellow-producers. This does not even hint at the difficulties that lie in this price-fixing formula. The McNary bill is free from this feature,"

53. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on agriculture and forestry. Purchase and sale of farm products. Hearings before a subcommittee... Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, on S.848, a bill to provide for the purchase and sale of farm products. March 2, 3, 10, and April 6, 1937. 141pp. Washington, D.C., U.S.Govt. print.off.1937. 280.3Un 37Pur

This bill, as stated by Senator Frazier on p.3, provides "for setting up a corporation with authority to buy and sell farm commodities; in other words, to control the price of farm commodities from the producer to the consumer." Price fixing is discussed by some of those testifying before the Committee.

54. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Agricultural adjustment; a report of administration of the Agricultural adjustment act May 1933 to February 1934. 393pp.,illus.

Washington, D. C., U.S.Govt.print.off.1934. (G-8) 1.4Ad4Ge

For minimum prices and resale prices under the marketing agreements see subjects, "Minimum prices" and "Resale prices" in the index.

See pp.120-123 for recommendations of the National Corn-Hog Committee of Twenty-Five for a corn-hog control plan, embodying a scheme for insuring parity prices to producers, and the rejection of the price fixation feature of the plan. of armicultural compositions and S. i. i. i. bill to armiculture of compositions are influenced in the characterists of agriculture to aid the armiculture of agricultural for the armicultural composition are compositions.

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- Chapter 9, pp.181-188, Special Crops, contains information on the price features of the marketing agreements for these crops. See particularly canning cling peaches (minimum prices to producers),

 Northwest tree fruits (minimum prices), English and walnuts (Maximum and minimum packer sales prices), canned ripe olives (minimum prices to producers and minimum resale prices), peanuts (minimum prices to growers).
- 56. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Agricultural adjustment in 1934; a report of administration of the Agricultural adjustment act February 15, 1934, to December 31, 1934. 456pp., illus. Washington, D. C., U.S. Govt.print.off.1935.

 (G-32) 1.4Ad4Ge

See particularly chapters on dairy products, rice, peanuts, and general crops. In the chapter on general crops see particularly pp.207-208, sections entitled, "Minimum prices and the problems they raise, Minimum prices in only six agreements, and Control of supply should accompany minimum prices." A statement regarding the inclusion of resale prices in agreements and licenses only in exceptional cases is given on p. 228.

- 57. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Agricultural adjustment 1933 to 1935; a report of administration of the Agricultural adjustment act May 12, 1933, to December 31, 1935. 322pp.,illus. Washington, D. C., U.S.Govt.print.off. 1936. (G-55) 1.4Ad4Ge

 See particularly chapters on peanuts and dairy products.
- 58. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Agricultural conservation 1936; a report of the activities of the Agricultural adjustment administration under the provisions of the Agricultural adjustment act, the Soil conservation and domestic allotment act, and related legislation, from January 1, 1936, through December 31, 1936. 200pp. Washington, D.C., U.S.Govt. print.off.1937. (G-71) 1.4Ad4Ge Marketing programs for dairy products, pp.69-73.

"Programs for removing surpluses by finding and developing new foreign and domestic outlets and uses were operated for the most part through agreements between industry groups and the Secretary of Agriculture, under which agreements the industry groups were authorized to acquire specified quantities of surplus commodities at stipulated prices, and to divert these supplies to new outlets or uses. The difference between the cost of the commodity to the industry group, plus incidental handling costs, and the selling price for diversion uses, was paid by the Secretary of Agriculture."

-p.78.

59. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Statement of general policies and model drafts for marketing agreements and codes of fair competition. 15pp. Washington, D.C., 1933.

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Article III, Minimum prices to producers; Article IV, Meximum prices to consumers, p.6.

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60. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration,
Litigation section. Opinions rendered by courts in cases involving (A) the Agricultural adjustment act and (B) the National recovery act which were initiated at the request of the Agricultural adjustment administration covering the period from August 29,
1933 to October 22, 1934. 170pp., processed, (Washington, D.C.
1934) 1.94Ad460r

Among the opinions of interest are the following: Economy
Dairy Co., Inc. [Opinion of Justice Donoghue, Aug. 29, 1933]; Calistan Packers, Inc. [Opinion of Judge St. Sure, Oct. 2, 1933, in a case involving the cling peach industry of California]; Lloyd V. Shissler and Peoples Dairy Company [memorandum opinion, Apr.14,1934]; Royal Farms Dairy, Inc. [Opinion of District Judge Chestnut, June 19, 1934; Edgewater Dairy Company, et al. [memorandum of District Judge Barnes, June 26, 1934]; Melwood Farms [injunction granted, no opinion rendered]; Dixie Rice Mill, Inc. [Opinion of District Judge Dawkins, July 30, 1934]; Ralph I. Hill, et al [Memorandum of decision of District Judge Cosgrave, Sept. 7, 1934]; Charles J. Kurtz, et al [injunction granted dairy, Sept. 7, 1934]; Greenwood Dairy Farms, Inc. [Opinion of District Judge Baltzell, Sept. 27, 1934]; W. L. Douglas, et al [Opinion of District Judge Vaught, Oct. 17, 1934, in a case involving an Oklahoma milk license].

61. Voigt, John F. Price fixing by law. Tex. Bar Jour. 1(6):146-147,167-168. June 1938. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

An account of some attempts at price fixing and price control in different countries from 1122 B.C. to modern times. Quotes from articles by Herbert Corey and Miss Mary G. Lacy in Nation's Business.

Reprinted from the Illinois Bar Journal, April 1938.

62. Wallace, Henry A. New frontiers. 314pp. New York, Reynal & Hitch-cock [1934.]

See pp.32-33,45-56-58, and 101-107 for references to price fixing. The demand of the Corn Belt governors in 1933 for government price fixing of farm products and the demand of Southern Senators and Congressmen in the same year for government price fixing of cotton are discussed on pp.56-58. Chapter X, pp.101-107, is concerned with Cost of Production in Agriculture and Industry.

63. Wallace, Henry A. Supply and demand, political pressure and the long look ahead...Address before the Grain dealers assn., Chicago, Illinois, 10:30 A.M., September 20, 1933. 14pp., processed. [Washington, D.C., U.S.Dept. of agriculture] 1933.

Price fixing is discussed.

"It appears that though price-pegging may have its uses, resort to price-fixing without control of supply is fraught with danger." -p.13.

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COST OF PRODUCTION

64. Backman, Jules. Cost of production as a basis for price fixing. Jour.
Accountancy 66(3):143-153. September 1938. 325. 8J82

The writer analyzes the theoretical and practical considerations underlying this concept from the viewpoints of the economist and the accountant, with the major emphasis devoted to the former.

The article is concluded as follows: "Despite the theoretical and practical objections to cost of production as a basis for price-fixing, the realistic view is that it will continue to be adopted. When such systems are set up, let us not delude ourselves into believing that an adequate basis for value and price determination is being used. Let us rather recognize the problems involved and proceed cautiously in order to limit the adverse consequences of uneconomic price fixing."

65. Bennett, Merrill K. Farm cost studies in the United States, their development, applications, and limitations. Leland Stanford Junior Univ., Food Research Inst., Misc. Pub.4, 289pp., illus. Stanford University, Calif., 1938. 389.9F73

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Price Fixing and Farm Costs, ch.XI,pp.206-231. The author states the purpose of this chapter as follows: "We shall be concerned in the present chapter to summarize briefly the course of price fixing of agricultural products in the United States, to point out the fallacies in what may be called the popular theory of price fixing, and to indicate what practical difficulties arise in an effort to calculate a fair price on the basis of farm cost statistics."

- 66. Cox, A. B. Cost of production; its relation to price. Tex.Agr.Exp.Stat.

 Circ.26, llpp. College Station. 1920.

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- 67. Moorhouse, Llewellyn Alexander. The management of the ferm. 526pp. New York, London, D. Appleton and company, 1925.

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 Production Costs and Price Fixing, ch.XXV,pp.485-499.
- 68. Simpson, Kemper. Price-fixing and the theory of profit. Quart.Jour.

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 "Summary: I. Variety of purposes of the price-fixing agencies,
 138.-Methods of price fixing, 140.-II. Cost method of price fixing, 142.-Accountant's cost of production, 144.- Use of the accountant's cost in price fixing, 145.- Profit as the margin above
 cost, 150.- III. Development of the theory of profit, 151.- Explanation of and justification for profit, 155.- Relation of the theory
 of profit to price fixing, 159- IV. Conclusions, 160, "-p.138.
- 69. Taylor, Henry C. Outlines of agricultural economics. 610pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1925. 281T210

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 Price-fixing and the Cost of Farm Products, ch.XXXII,pp.487-501.

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- 70. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on agriculture. Farm marketing program. Hearing...Seventy-second Congress, first session...Serial E. 4 pts. Washington, D.C. U.S.Govt.print.off.1932. 280.3Un33F

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- 71. U. S. Congree, House, Committee on agriculture. Swank agricultural bill.

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 Mr. Swank. February 4 and 5, 1932. Serial C. 83pp. Washington,

 D. C., U.S.Govt. print. off. 1932. 280.2Un33Sw

 H.R. 7797 was a bill "To abolish the Federal Farm Board, to secure

 to the farmer a price for agricultural products at least equal to the

 cost of production thereof, and for other purposes."
- 72. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural equality act of 1937, Hearings before a subcommittee ... Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, on S. 2732; a bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products yielding exportable surpluses; to prevent unfair competition by forbidding the purchase of such products from producers for less than cost of production; to fix the value of money therein; to provide for the orderly marketing of such products; to set up emergency reserves from and to make loans on, certain export percentages; to authorize debentures for processed and manufactured agricultural products for export; to provide for the general welfare... August 11, 13, and 19, 1937. 67pp. Washington, D.C., U.S.Govt.print.off. 1937. 281.12Un3Aa Contains testimony of E.L.Oliver, executive vice president Labor's Non-Partisan League; Smith W. Brookhart; Senator William Gibbs McAdoo; A.G. Black, chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; supplemental statement of Mr. Brookhart; and statement of Hon.
- 73. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on agriculture and forestry. Farm relief. Hearings...Seventy-second Congress, first session, on S.123, S.653, S.1197, S.1698, S.3133, S.3680, S.4323, and S.4427, bills relative to farm relief. April 26,27,28, and 29,1932. 219pp. Washington, D.C., U.S.Govt.print.off.1932. 281Un31Fa

 Three of these bills S.123 introduced by Senator Brookhart and S.3133 and S.4427 introduced by Senator Thomas provide for the securing to the farmer a price at least equal to the cost of produce tion thereof.

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74. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on agriculture and forestry. Farm relief legislation. Hearings...Seventy-first Congress, first session, relative to establishing a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing, and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. March 25 to April 6, 1929. \$40pp. Washington, D.C., U.S.Govt.print.off.1929. 281Un31Far

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Contains discussion of the cost of production price and insurance against price decline. See testimony of Senator Brookhart and Dr. Harvey Wiley, O. F. Bledsoe, Jr., etc.

- 75. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on agriculture and forestry. Substitute legislation for the invalidated Agricultural adjustment act. Hearing...Seventy-fourth Congress, second session, relative to views of certain farm organizations on substitute legislation for the invalidated Agricultural adjustment act. January 14, 1936.

 82pp. Washington, D.C., U.S.Govt. print.off.1936. 281.12Un3S

 See particularly statements of E. H. Everson, president of Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and Mr. Brookhart, who advocated a cost of production price.
- 76. The Hefferman cotton plan. Cotton Econ. 1. (1):5,10. Jan. 5, 1933. Folio 286.820824

The plan, suggested by T. M. Hefferman, states that it would enable the United States Government to guarantee "a price of raw cotton for a ten years period not below 12 cents a pound... under two fundamental prerequisites. (1) Government purchase of 8,000,000 additional bales of cotton from existing stocks, and (2) Cotton acreage control by imposing a tax of \$50.00 on every bale of lint cotton produced in excess of six bales to 25 acres of cultivated ground."

77. Richards, Henry I. Cotton and the AAA. 389pp. Washington, D.C., The Brookings Institution, 1936. (The Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution. Publication No.66) 281.372 R39

For price pegging activities of the Federal Farm Board see

pp.16-18.

On p.220 of the chapter on Government Cotton and Cotton Loans there is a paragraph on price-fixing features of the cotton loan policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. According to this statement the cotton loan policy, officially declared a non-price-fixing scheme, tended to establish minimum and maximum prices in 1933/34 and 1934/35.

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78. Agger, Caroline. Constitutional law - police power - price fixing.

Marquette Law Rev. 18(1):56-57. December 1933. Libr.Cong. (Law Division)

Comment on the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the

Nebbia case.

79. American legislators association. Milk control legislation. 7pp., processed. Chicago, Ill. Mar. 20, 1935. 280.344Am3

An analysis of the 15 state milk control laws in effect at that

cime.

See pp.4-5 for a summary of the provisions of the various state laws which provide for control over prices and, in most cases, price fixing.

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80. Bauer, John. The courts approve price fixing. Natl. Municipal Rev. 22(12): 588-592. December 1933. 280.8N21

Following les milk prices, which in turn were "so-called milk strikes" the State of New York provided for "a state milk control board which was directed to fix a minimum price of milk both whole—sale and retail. The feilure to comply with an order of the board was made a misdemeanor. This legislation has raised the fundamental question as to whether the milk business, both in production and distribution, constitutes a public utility, and whether prices can be fixed by state authority. These questions came up in the co-called Nebbia case, decided by the Court of Appeals in July 1933... The majority of the court accepted the findings of the legislature that the industry was basic, that it does involve the health and welfare of the people, and that under all the circumstances the legislation was constitutional."

- 81. Berry, John A. Constitutional law due process of law-regulation of trade or business in general. Notre Dame 9(1): 95-97. November 1933. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

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- 83. B., T. Constitutional law equal protection of the laws discrimination on basis of well advertised trade name denial to newcomers of price differential. St. John's Law Rev. 11(1):104-107. November 1936. Libr.Cong. (Law Division)

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- 84. Brunn, Herbert T. Constitutional law: police power: price regulation: recent application of the Nebbia doctrine. Cornell Law Quart. 22(3):397-400. April 1937. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)
- 85. Bryan, G. W., and Gayle, R. H. Power of the state to regulate and fix prices. Univ.S.C., Selden Soc. Year Book: 2:29-36. January 1938. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

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 "Sec.52lb. Minimum Prices. Said board shall also have the power to fix and establish, from time to time, a minimum price for the different markets of the state for each class of milk; (a) to be paid to the producers; (b) to be paid, at wholesale or retail, by consumers, such minimum, wholesale and retail prices to cover sales by

different markets of the state for each class of milk; (a) to be paid to the producers; (b) to be paid, at wholesale or retail, by consumers, such minimum, wholesale and retail prices to cover sales by dealers and licensees, other than stores, to consumers; (c) to be paid to dealers and licensees by stores and other wholesale purchasers, except sales to other dealers or licensees who are shippers or distributors; (d) to be paid to stores by consumers. Effective June 23, 1933, -p.9.

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4 + - 4 The Library has also a copy of Supplement to Book of Rules and Regulations, Revision of February 10, 1935, which contains the price schedule and supplementary rulings on prices to producers and on charity milk.

93. Connecticut. Laws, statutes, etc.
Chapter 107a of the Cumulative supplement to the General statutes, revision of 1930 (January sessions 1931,1933,1935) as amended by Chapter 107a of the 1937 supplement to the General statutes (January session 1937, special session 1936). 19pp. (Hartford, Milk

administration, Information section, 1938? Pam.Coll.
Attached to this are two processed pages giving an index of rules and regulations in effect, Sept. 1, 1938, and Rules and Regulations number 104,105, and 106.

See pp.9-10 for provisions relating to the fixing of minimum prices to be paid producers, to be paid by consumers, etc.

94. Connecticut. Milk administration. Brief summary of information concerning State milk control agencies, October 31, 1936. 8pp., processed. [Hartford]1936. Pam.Coll.

Most of the State control acts described provide for the setting of prices by the boards.

95. Connecticut. Milk administration. Report...December 31, 1936, 40pp., illus. [Hartford, 1937?] (Public Document no.86) 280,3449 C76

The following is quoted from p.6: "The present administration came into office on July 1, 1935, and found the industry endeavoring to adjust its operations to conditions brought about by the recent removal of fixed resale prices by the Milk Control Board."

On p.8 are given the names of certain persons who have been tried and convicted of failure to maintain minimum price to producers,

Appendix I, pp.14-15, is Rules and Regulations, Fixed prices to producers are given.

Appendix 5 is Report of the Milk Marketing Committee, Charles A. Beard, Chairman, made on Sept. 28, 1936. A paragraph on p.30 states that the Committee has found impractical the proposal that "a uniform price be fixed for all milk of given quality that is marketed by producers."

The following recommendation is made on p.38:

"All milk within the Producer's Base shall be paid for at a price fixed by the Administrator, from time to time, taking into account the general level of commodity prices, competitive prices, the cost of production, and consumer buying power, for 3.7 milk, with a butterfat differential based on the value of butterfat at wholesale price as cream."

96. Connecticut milk administrator, Milk marketing program committee.

Report... to S. McLean Buckingham, Milk administrator. 16pp.

[Hartford]Sept. 28, 1936. Pam.Coll. Charles A. Beard was chairman of the committee.

Item 4 of part 2 of the Recommendations made by the committee, p.14 is as follows: "All milk within the Producer's Base shall be

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July 1, 1936 and effective to July 1, 1937 unless previously amended
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The provisions of the acts relating to prices are analyzed on pp.12-15. "All the state boards are empowered to control prices: minimum prices paid to producers and wholesale or retail prices charged consumers. In some cases the boards are required to fix certain prices; in others, the boards may fix prices if it is deemed necessary (Table III)."-p.12. States listed in the table are Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

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A review of the facts that led up to the present milk situation in New York State.

Fixing prices of milk by the State must be discontinued, in the opinion of the writer. "No better proof of this is needed than the utter failure of the Milk Board to meet the present situation. Nearly all of the present disturbance could have been avoided if the Milk Board had promptly granted dairymen a reasonable raise as soon as milk costs began to go up. This meant taking the responsibility, also, of raising the price to consumers. Had the Milk Board done this, backed by the authority of the State, there would have been no consumer strike in New York City. As it is, it will take months before consumers get the idea out of their heads again that they are paying too much for milk."

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 In addition to the Nebbia case two other decisions dealing with the New York Milk Control Act the Borden's Farm Products Co. and the Mayflower Farms cases are examined.
- 116. Governors' committee on interstate milk relations. Tentative draft of a proposed order to govern interstate shipments of milk for the New York-New Jersey metropolitan marketing area, as prepared by the

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Governors committee on interstate milk relations, in cooperation with the secretary of agriculture, for the consideration of dairymen. 13pp. (Albany, N.Y., J.B.Lyon company, printers)1935. 280. 344674Te

Article IV, pp.7-9, provides for minimum prices to be paid producers.

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Article V. pp.5-?, provides for prices to be paid producers by distributors.

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- 132. M., W. H. Constitutional law equal protection presumption of constitutionality New York Milk control act trade regulation provision for differential in price of bottled milk in favor of dealers not having well-advertised trade name provision denying

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2. M. W. M. M. Constitutions law - equal protection - presumntion of consolutions ty - New Yor' wilk control set - trade r galation provision for differential in price of bottled milk in favor of
featers not having relieved trade need - provision denying

differential to dealers entering business after specified date. George Washington Law Rev. 4:423-426. 1935-1936. 274.008G29 Comment on the Borden Farm Products Co. v. Ten Eyck case.

133. McC., J. L. Constitutional law - public utilities - police power - emergency. George Washington Law Rev. 2:96-97. 1933-1934. 274.008629

Comment on the Nebbia case. Instances are cited to show that "price fixing in the governmental field is supported by precedent." The writer thinks that "there is a strong probability that the United States Supreme Court will uphold the legislation."

- 134. McClellan, Corbett. Can a state regulate prices of a private industry?

 Ind. Law Jour. 9(8):522-529. May 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

 Comment on the Supreme Court decision in the Nebbia case. Includes "a brief survey of the court's general attitude prior to this decision."
- 135. Macklin, Theodore. Developments under California Fluid milk and cream stabilization act. Pacific Rural Press 132(19): 525. Nov. 7, 1936. 6P112

"In the past fifteen months the fluid milk producers in seven marketing areas have taken steps to develop stabilization and marketing plans. Six of these plans have become effective and the seventh is in progress...The principal features in each plan include: l. a definition of a marketing area covered by it. 2. a set of trade practices declared unlawful by the Act and 3. the minimum price to be paid producers of fluid milk by distributors.

"The law thus provides for the establishment of a minimum price based upon minimum legal requirements. The law does not provide for the establishment of resale prices charged by distributors."

The "specific provisions of the Act governing the fixing of a price for fluid milk to be paid to producers" are enumerated; the prices established in each of the six areas are given, and the facts taken into consideration as a basis for the price structure are pointed out.

136. Massachusetts. Milk control board. Report... relative to the sale of "surplus milk," so called, and other matters relating to the production and sale of milk. November 30, 1936. 39pp. Boston, Wright & Potter printing co., legislative printers, 1937. (House. No.328. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts) 280.344M383R

This report was made pursuant to instructions in Chapter 58 of the Resolves of 1936 which provided for "an investigation by the Milk Control Board relative to the advisability of prohibiting the sale of surplus milk, so called, at sub-standard prices."

Appendix A, pp.16-22, consists of excerpts from public hearings relative to Senate Document No. 97 which is an act prohibiting the sale of surplus milk at sub-standard prices.

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the desolves of 1926 which provided for "an investigation by the Milk Control Board relative to the savisability of prohibiting the

Appendix A. pp.16-22, consists of excercts from public hearings realettve to Senate Normant No. 97 which is an act prohibiting the sele of surplus milk at sub-structure orders.

Appendix B, pp.23-30, is a brief filed by the Springfield Sales Committee of the New England Milk Producers' Association at the public hearings before the Milk Control Board, Oct. 7, 1936, in

regard to surplus, flat price and price adjustments.

Appendix E, pp.31-36, consists of a proposed act defining the powers and duties of the Milk Control Board. One of the features of the proposed act is a provision that a license may be refused. or suspended, or revoked to an applicant who "has been, or is, a party to a combination to fix or maintain prices contrary to any provisions of this act."

137. Massachusetts, State college, Extension service, Report of the Subcommittee on marketing milk in Massachusetts. Arranged by Ellsworth W. Bell... and prepared at the request of the Committee on problems affecting the dairy industry of Massachusetts. 55pp.. illus, (Amherst, Dec. 20, 1937.) 275.2 M38Rm

> *Massachusetts State College, United States Department of Agriculture, and county extension services in agriculture and home economics cooperating with the Massachusetts Milk Control Board. "

Report was first issued in processed form without material on pp. 36-55.

Shaun Kelly was chairman of the committee.

Three years under Federal milk control in Fall River and New

Bedford, pp. 22-24.

Brief history of Federal milk control in Boston with special reference to its application to nearby Massachusetts producers. pp. 25-28.

138. Matthys, Francis W. Constitutional law - due process of law - regulation of charges or prices. Notre Dame Lawyer 9(4): 468-470. May 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division) Comment on the Supreme Court decision in the Nebbia case.

139. Michigan to draft milk control law. Food Field Reporter 6(26):4.

Dec. 26, 1938. 286.83 F73

Describes the first draft of a milk marketing bill that has been made ready for the Governor's special study commission. Among other things "The measure would permit the state to establish minimum producer prices in any marketing areas. Local option by producers within any area would be the deciding factor. No effort would be made to set resale prices."

Middle states conference on milk control, Trenton, N. J., 1935. Pro-140. ceedings...December 9 and 10, 1935. Trenton, N. J. 193pp., processed. [Trenton? N.J., 1935?] 280,3449 M58

Partial contents: Legal status of state milk control, by Henry S. Manley, pp.4-ll[legal status of New York Milk Control Law]; How far can milk control be decentralized? by J. S. Agnew. pp.17-21 idiscusses Virginia situation particularly; The situation in Ohio

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Brief history of Federal milk control in Boston with special reference to its sandication to mearby Massachusatto producers, pp. 45-86.

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Comment on the Surreme Court decision in the Mebbia case.

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milk control, by C.G. McBride, pp.24-31; Some facts concerning milk control in Canada, by M. H. Hudon, pp.93-101: A program for joint action by control agencies and cooperative associations. by A. H. Lauterbach, pp.142-147; Is price fixing an essential factor in future milk control? by L. B. Burk, pp.163-170.

141. Milk regulation in New York. Yale Law Jour. 46:1359-1370. June 1937. 274.008Y1

"This Comment is a sequel to Legislative Regulation of the New York Dairy Industry (1933)42 Yale L.J. 1259. Accompanied by numerous bibliographical footnotes.

- 142. (Missouri) bill sets up state board to control milk output. Industrydominated commission would have power to fix prices and limit quantities going to market. St. Louis Post Dispatch, Jan. 25, 1939. Noted in Photostat Press Serv. no.102, Feb. 2, 1939. The bill is "modeled on the Indiana law and is an innovation in Missouri where public policy has opposed price fixing."
- 143. Mooney, Richard F. Constitutional law police power price fixing. Marquette Law Rev. 18(3):198-199. April 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division) Comment on the Supreme Court decision in the Nebbia case.
- 144. Mueller, Joseph H. Constituional law equal protection due process price fixing. Ill. Bar Jour. 23(3):89-91. November 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division) This Comment on the Supreme Court decision in the Nebbia case includes "a brief survey of the Supreme Court's approach to the problem of price fixing."
- 145. N., F. C. Constitutional law police power price fixing. Georgetown Law Jour. 22(3):614-616. March 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division) Comment on the Supreme Court decision in the Nebbia case.
- 146. Neidlinger, Olin E. Constitutional law statutory price fixing of milk. Rohrer v. Milk control board, 186 Atl. 336 (1936)(Pa.) Boston Univ. Law Rev. 16(4):943-958. November 1936. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

The writer examines the case brought against the Pennsylvania Milk Control Board under the following points: delegation of authority: local and special legislation - equal protection of the law: due process: the police powers: affected with a public interest: emergency.

147. New Jersey. Laws, statutes, etc. Chapter 169, Laws of 1933. An act to regulate and control the purchase, distribution and sale of fluid milk and cream and to create a State board of milk control. 18pp. Trenton, N. J. May 1933. 280.344N46

At head of title: State of New Jersey Milk Control Board, Fixing of price tto be paid producer and to be charged con-

sumer; and violations, Article VII, pp.15-17.

milk control in Jenade, by L. E. Maron, pr. 67-191; A progress for action by control agencies and comparative en occasions, og A. L. beuterback, po. 162-147; Is order fixing an occasion inctor in future milk control? by L. B. Barr, po. 183-170.

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Fixing of price the be paid producer and to be charged noncamer; and violations, Article VII, po.16-17.

- 148. New Jersey. Milk control board. Report...May 24, 1933 June 30, 1934. 58pp., charts. Trenton, N. J. December 1935. 280.3449N46

 Price fixing, pp.22-25. Among other things the statement is made that "there is practically no sentiment for the elimination of prices paid to producers by dealers and charged by dealers to consumers."
- 149. New York (State) Dept. of agriculture and markets. Annual report...
 for the year 1936. 225pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers,
 1937. (Legislative Doc. (1937) No.37) 2N482R

Milk control, pp.108-144. A brief history of the promulgation of regulations fixing minimum milk prices is given on pp.115-116. The following is quoted from the Conclusions and Recommendations (p.127): "The practical effect of the minimum price orders would have been greater, and the average price paid to producers would have been increased, if, instead of seeking means of individual benefit from evasion of the law and regulations, both producers and dealers had cooperated in securing more complete compliance with them. It seems inadvisable to make specific recommendations conscerning the purely price-fixing features of the law until the attitude of the producing and distributing branches of the industry toward such features is more fully revealed..."

Minimum prices to be paid by dealers to producers, May 16, 1933 -

Dec. 31, 1936, table 2, pp.130-131.

See also section on Milk Control in the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture and Markets for 1934 and 1935.

New York (State). Dept. of Agriculture and markets. Milk control.

Articles 21 and 21-A of the Agriculture and markets law, being
Chapter 126 of the Laws of 1934 as amended by Chapters 10,297,401,
402,403 and 404 of the Laws of 1935, with annotations, prepared in
May 1935. N. Y. (State) Dept. Agr. and Markets. Circ. 498, 22pp.
Albany, 1935. 2N482C

Orders fixing prices and handling charges for milk, paragraph

258-m, pp.17-19.

151. New York (State) Legislature Joint legislative committee to investigate the milk industry. Report. 473pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers., 1933. (Legislative Doc. (1933) No.114) 281.344N48

Hon. Perley A. Pitcher was chairman of this committee. Dr.

Leland Spencer was research director and editor.

The following is quoted from the Conclusions and Recommendations,

p.17:

w5. Among the remedies which might be applied to mitigate the evil of price-cutting are: Universal application of the classified price plan with uniform prices to all milk dealers for milk utilized in each classification; the fixing of minimum prices to be charged by milk dealers for milk and cream sold to consumers and other customers; the imposition of a graduated tax to be paid by milk dealers on their sales of milk and cream in excess of the normal or average proportion of the milk supply of the entire milk shed which is sold by the dealers in fluid form...

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Minimum prices to be paid by desiers to producers, May 16, 1888: - Dec. 31, 1988, table 2, po.180-181.

See Also section on the Control in the Annual Reports of the Department of arriculture and harrets for 1554 and 1555.

Articles 21 and 21-4 of the Agriculture and markets law, being

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sold by the tealers in fluid forme.

"(b) The fixing of minimum selling prices for milk and cream would strike directly at the price-cutting abuse without removing its cause. It probably would have to be applied by state authority..."

On pp.266-268 are given the recommendations of one of the witnesses, Paul Smith, for the setting up of a milk control body which would have absolute control of the milk business and which would have a price committee which would determine a fair price for milk.

Legal Aspects of Milk Control, by James T. Cross, appendix, pp.271-285. Subtopics: Analysis and development of "public utility" concept in this country; does the purchase of milk from the farmers of the State, its shipment to the cities of the State for use and consumption, "affect the public interest?"; relation of the commerce clause of the United States constitution to fixing the price of milk in the several States in the New York milk shed; relation of commerce clause of United States constitution to reasonable health regulations; necessary provision in price fixing for a fair return on the investment in the public utility; power of Legislature to enact regulations as an emergency measure; etc.

Summary of Previous Milk Investigations, appendix, pp.297-336. This section quotes from the recommendations of various milk investigations. On pp.331-332 are given the recommendations of the Fair Price Milk Committee of the city of New York, 1919, relating to the powers and duties of a Milk Commission. "In the event that the Milk Commission, after a thorough investigation, determines that the prices recommended or fixed by the producer or distributor are not fair and reasonable, the Milk Commission shall determine and fix a reasonable price that the milk producer shall receive for his product, and also a reasonable price that the dealer shall charge the consumer."

The text of Senate Bill No. 2192 introduced by Mr. Pitcher and passed, which "amends the agriculture and markets law, in relation to milk control during the existing emergency, creating the milk control board and defining its jurisdiction, powers and duties," is given on pp.367-379. Section 312, pp.375-377, is the Order Fixing Price Of Milk.

152. New York (State). Milk control board. Report... to the Governor and the Legislature. March 1934. 35pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1934. 280.344N482

This report should be consulted for information on the activities of the Board in fixing resale prices and minimum prices to be paid to producers.

Brief statements regarding court proceedings in the Nebbia, the Eisenberg, the Hegeman Farms Co., and the Dellwood-Rosasco cases are given on pp.24-25.

The following is quoted from the Summary, p.26:
"In the opinion of the Board, the operations of the Milk Control Law have been of substantial and demonstrable benefit to the milk industry of the state.

*(b) The firing of minimum welling prices for mills and even-would strike directly at the price-cutting about with out remove to serifice directly would have to be upplied by state

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On pp. 206-168 are riven the recommendations of one of the with nemacs, Paul Smith, for the setting up of a milk central bod; well-knowed bive absolute control of the milk besiness and with a rule have a price committee which would determine a fair price for rive.

Logal Assects of bilk Control, by James R. Gross, appendir, pp.271-786. Subtopics; Analysis and development of "addie utility? concept in this country; does the purchase of sill from the frimers of the State, its and ment to the cities of the State for any embracemention, "effect the public interest?; relation of the creaments of the United States constitution to firstny the price of milk in the several States in the Mer lork wilk shed; relation of compace clause of United States constitution to reasonable nearth regulations; secasery provision in price fixing for a fair return on the inventment in the public utility; power of Legislator to enact regulations as an emergency messure; etc.

Summery of Provious Wilk Investigations, appendix, pp. 207-206. This section quotes from the recommendations of various wilk investigations. On pp. 201-202 are given the recommendations of the Pair Price Wilk Committee of the city of New York, 1819, relating to the powers and duties of a bilk Commission "In the event that the Milk Commission, after a thorough investigation, determined that the prices recommended or fixed by the employer or distributor are not fair and researche, the Milk Commission shall determine and fix a reasonable price that the milk producer shall receive for his product, and also a reasonable price that the dealer shall charge the consumer."

The text of Senate Bill No. 2162 introduced by Nr. Fitcher and passed, which "erands the sariculture and markete los, in relation to milk control during the existing emergency, creating the millicontrol board and defining its jurisdiction, powers and duties," is given on pp. 267-279. Section 312, pp. 278-277, is the Orlar Fixing Putce Or Wille.

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Inis report should be consulted for information on the seliviaties of the Board in Sixing results prices and minimum prices to be paid to producers.

Brief statements regarding court proceedings in the Nebbir, the

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the following to quoted from t a Summary, p. 16:

"In the opinion of the Board, the overations of the Milk Control for have been of substantial and denonstrable benefit to the milk industry of the state. "The emergency which confronted the milk industry a year ago continues to exist... If price fixing were abandoned, the Board believes that price cutting among dealers will again be rampant. This again would break down the retail price structure, would result in materially lower prices to farmers, would give rise to situations conducive to strikes and disorders, would interfere with a continuous supply of milk, and would impair the sanitary quality of this vital food product..."

Among the recommendations made by the Board for changes in the

Milk Control Law are the following:

*3. The law should be divided into two parts, the first part containing those investigational, licensing and regulatory functions which should be exercised permanently by the state; and the second part containing price-fixing features which relate to the emergency and which should be re-enacted for a period of one year...

*6. Authority should be given to fix prices on milk purchased from producers in New York State for sale without the state, and to

license dealers handling such milk...

"7. It is recommended that Section 317, subdivision b, be amended so as to embrace within the price fixing and other provisions of the law milk sold to the state and to municipalities upon bids, and certified milk. The Board should be given discretion to establish either the Class 1 price or some lower price for milk sold to the state and municipalities..."

153. Oregon. Dept. of agriculture. Provisions of the Oregon butter code as approved and promulgated under the Oregon Agricultural adjustment act (Chap.37, Oregon laws, 1933, second special session). By Max Gehlhar, Director of agriculture of the State of Oregon. Effective April 16, 1934. Marketing agreement for butter manufactured, processed or distributed within the State of Oregon (including provisions of the order of the State director of agriculture approving said agreement). 17pp., processed. [Corvallis, 1934.] 280.344073

Item 1 of Schedule A, pp.8-9, reads as follows:

"The price paid to producers for butterfat to be used in the manufacture of butter shall be fixed by free and open competition among manufacturers, but for butterfat delivered within the City of Portland shall not be less than the applicable price specified in the following schedule, and for butterfat delivered outside the City of Portland shall not be less than said schedule price less two cents to cover the cost of procurement... The aforesaid minimum prices apply only to Grade A butterfat only; the minimum price for Grade B butterfat shall be one cent under the minimum price for Grade A butterfat; Grade C butterfat shall be purchased at its market value."

154. Parker, Norman. Nebbia v. New York and business affected with the public interest. St. Louis Law Rev. 19(3):202-210. April 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

"The emergency which confronted the milk industry a year ago continues to emirt. .. If orice fixing mere shandaned, the Board had lieves that price cutting record entity that again would break down the retail rice structume, reald result in metericlic lower prices to farear, rould give rise to situations conducted to strikes and disorder, would interfere with a continuous needs of milk, and reals inpair the senttery quality of this with I food product..."

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I. Oregon. Dest. of agriculture. Frovisions of the Oregon butter code as sportered and presultated under the Oregon Amiliary Lunch adjustment act (Chap. 87, Oregon Leve, 1980., second special session). By Mox Schlüber, Streeter of agriculture of the State of Oregon. Effective April 16, 1984. Marketing agreement for butter manufactured, processed or distributed within the State of Oregon (including provisions of the oregon factor of agriculture approvisions of the oregon.

Item 1 of Secondale A. po. 8-9, resde as follower,

"The price paid to producers for butterfat to be used in the manufacture of butter shall be fixed by free and oven competition among menufacturers, but for butterfat delivered within the City of Portland shall not be less than the acultoshie price exectfor in the following schedule, and for butterfat delivered outside the City of Portland shall not be less than said schedule price less two cents to cover the cost of procurement... The aforesaid minimum price and the shall be purchased at its crede A butterfat only; the minimum price for merical value."

Parker, Morney. Nebbia v. New York and business affected with the public interest. St. Louis Law Rev. 17(8):202-216. April 1886. 155. Price fixing and due process of law. Iowa Law Rev. 19(4): 577-580.

May 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

Comment on the Supreme Court decision in the Nebbia case.

Earlier cases beginning with Munn v. Illinois in 1876, "dealing with the question of business 'affected with a public interest," and therefore subject to price fixing by law" are cited.

- 156. Purcell, Conly L. Constitutional law regulation of the price of milk in interstate commerce. Missouri Law Rev. 1(1):64-68.

 January 1936. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

 An examination of the Supreme Court decisions in the Nebbia and Seelig cases.
- 157. Purcell, Robert W. Constitutional law; due process; regulation of the price of milk. Cornell Law Quart. 19(1):85-90. December 1933. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

Comment on the Nebbia case declared valid by the New York Court of Appeals. The article reviews briefly the history of rate regulation and certain of the cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States "in an effort to predict its decision in the instant case."

158. R. J. Reynolds v. Milk commission of Virginia. Opinion by Justice
Henry W. Holt, Richmond, Virginia, November 15, 1934. 13pp., processed. Law and equity court of the City of Richmond, part two.
[n.p.]1934. 1.94D14Re

"Campbell, C.J., Holt, Espes, Hudgins, Gregory, Chinn, J. J.,

present."

Mimeographed by Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S.

Dept. of Agriculture.

Opinion of the Court reversing a decision by a trial court granting an injunction against the defendants restraining them from distributing milk because they have refused to adopt the scale of prices fixed by the Commission and have refused to apply for any license from it to do business"

The Library of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture has also a mimeographed copy of the dissenting opinion by Justice H. B. Gregory, which was concurred in by Justice C. J. Campbell.

159. Rosenbaum, Irwin S. Effect of the Supreme Court's ruling on milk price control. An industry even if not strictly a public utility must now be held subject to governmental rate fixing provided the business is charged with a public interest - a very wide extension of the scope of regulatory powers. Public Utilities Fortnightly 14(13): 795-798. Dec. 20, 1934. 284.344 R72

On the Supreme Court's ruling on the New York Milk case - the Nebbia case.

160. S., L. R. Price fixing and the Liebmann case. Nebr. Law Bull. 12(2): 175-179. November 1933. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

A comparison of the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the Nebbia case with "what the Supreme Court has said about due process and police power" and especially with the decision in the Oklahoma case of New State Ice Co. v. Liebmann.

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Purcell, hobert W. Constitutional law; due process; regulation of the price of milk. Cornell Law Quert. 18(1): 82-90. December 1888. Libr. Con. (Law Division)

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"Damenball, C.J., Molt, Mapsa, Mudgine, Gregory, Chinn, J. J.,

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Osimion of the Court reversing a decision by a tried court granting an injunction against the defendents restraining them from distributing milk been as they have refused to acout the scale of prices from it to de business.

The Library of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture has also a missographed copy of the dissenting opinion by Justice a. h. Gragory, which was concurred in by Justice C. J. Cambell.

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160. S., L. H. Price firing and the Liebscown care. Mebr. Lew Bull. 19(3):

A comparison of the decision of the New York Court of Appeals process and police newers and especially with the Orlows case of New State Ice Co. v. Lisbmens.

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162. Snellings, George M., Jr. Liquidation of the public utility concept.

The decision in Nebbia v. New York. Tulane Law Rev. 8(3): 442.

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State milk control board upheld by Jersey Court. [N.Y. Jour. and Commercial 173; 1. July 8. 1937. 286.8J82

"Trenton, N. J., July 7 (UP). The Supreme Court of New Jersey today upheld the State Milk Control Board's power to fix prices, even in cases where the Federal Government is a consumer.

"The decision, written by Justice Joseph L. Bodine, sustained the board in revoking the Paterson Milk & Cream Co.'s license."

- Hegeman farms corporation, appellant, vs. Charles H. Baldwin and others, as members of the Milk control board of the State of New York, appelees. Appeal from a decree of the District court of the United States for the southern district of New York, 4pp., processed. November 5, 1934 (Washington, D.C.)1934. 1.94D14H

 Mimeographed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

 "Mr. Justice Cardozo delivered the opinion of the Court."

 "In this suit for an injunction, the appellant... contests the validity under the Fourteenth Amendment of orders of the New York Milk Control Board limiting the price of milk. A District Court... has denied a motion by the complainant for an interlocutory injunction, and granted a motion by the defendants to dismiss the bill."

 -p.1. This opinion affirms the decree.
- 165. Supreme court upholds statute regulating sale of milk. U. S. Dept.
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 People of State of New York.
- 166. Thomas, Kenneth D. Interstate commerce disability of a state to prohibit the sale of milk bought elsewhere below the minimum state price. [United States]. Ill. Bar Jour. 24(10): 363-364. June 1936. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

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- 167. Tinley, James Maddison. California milk control legislation. Jour.

 Marketing 3(2): 175-177. October 1938. 280.38 J82

 A discussion of two California Milk control acts-"the Young
 Act dealing with minimum prices to be paid to producers for market
 milk and the Desmond Act dealing with minimum wholesale and retail
 prices, "and their present legal status. Judge Ballard on Aug.19,

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1938" upheld the constitutionality of the Desmond Act but declared parts of the Young Act unconstitutional." It is understood that the decision will be appealed. The future of milk control legislation is stated to be problematical.

168. Tinley, James Maddison. Economic considerations in fixing resale prices of milk. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeograph. Rept. 57, 9pp. Berkeley. April 1937.

"A paper presented as testimony at a hearing of the Assembly Committee on Livestock and Dairies held at Sacramento on March 24, 1937 to consider Assembly Bill 2422 (a bill to provide for enforcement of minimum wholesale and retail prices of market milk and market cream)."

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This paper, presented at the Seventieth Fruit Growers and Farmers Convention, San Jose, California, December 8, 1937, is in three main sections; Introduction, California milk-control legislation, and dangers of price fixing in the market milk industry,

170. Tinley, James Maddison. Economic considerations involved in public control over milk marketing. 6pp., processed. Berkeley, Agricultural experiment station (1937?) Pam. Coll.

Page 6 of this paper discusses California Assembly Act 2422 which "empowers the Director of the State Department of Agriculture to establish and enforce in milk-marketing areas minimum wholesale and retail prices."

171. Tinley, James Maddison. Public regulation of milk marketing in California. 213pp. Berkeley, University of California press. 1938.
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"The purpose of this book is first of all to set forth, as simply as possible, the economic background of the present milk-control legislation in the State of California (Chapters I to IV). This is followed by a discussion (Chapters V and VI) of the salient features of the Young and Desmond acts, which are incorporated into Chapter 10, Division IV, of the Agricultural Code of California. Chapters VII to IX present in some detail an analysis of the procedures and methods adopted to determine the basis for resale prices of fluid milk. Chapter X presents a summary and outlook."—Preface, p.ix.

Extracts from the Agricultural Code of California pertaining to general provisions and stabilization and marketing of fluid milk and fluid cream (Revised to August 27, 1937), Appendix 3, pp.167-189. (Minimum prices to producers, p.178.) (Article 2a. Minimum wholesale and retail prices, pp.179-184).

Proposed order for the establishment of minimum wholesale and minimum retail prices for fluid milk, Appendix 5, pp.202-206.

Findings, order and regulation for the establishment of minimum wholesale and minimum retail prices for fluid milk, appendix 6, pp.207-213.

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172. Tobey, James A. The legal aspects of milk control. 102pp. Chicago, International association of milk dealers. 1936, 44.5T55

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173. Tobey, James A. Milk control and the United States Supreme court.
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174. Tobey, James A. Recent court decisions on milk control. U.S. Treasury
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Control of milk prices, pp.993-995. Reviews the Supreme Court decision in the Nebbia case, and calls attention to court decisions in the Hegeman Farms. Shissler, and Grandview Dairy cases.

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- 176. Tulane, Roy G., and Bunn, Charles. Constitutional law an interstate commerce and the state police power. Wis. Law Rev. 10(3):388-393.

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 This consists of two separate opinions on the court decision in the Seelig case.
- 177. United States District Court for the southern district of New York.

 G.A.F.Seelig, plaintiff vs. Charles H. Baldwin, commissioner, and others, defendants. Opinion rendered by L. Hand, circuit judge and concurred in by Bondy and Patterson, district judges, sitting in special court constituted under sec.380, of title 28, of the U.S. code. Filed August 2, 1934. 8pp., processed. [n.p.]Aug.2, 1934. 1.94 D14Ne

Mimeographed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The opinion is concluded as follows: "The motion to dismiss the bill is denied. An injunction pendent lite will be granted forbidding the defendants to exact from the plaintiff as a condition of granting a license any agreement not to sell milk in cans in New York which has been bought in Vermont at lower prices than those prescribed for the purchase of milk in New York. This opinion will stand as findings of fact and conclusions of law under Equity Rule 70 1/2, unless objection is made."

y, Junes A. The legal separts of wilk control. 100pp. Chicago, International as noteties of wilk dealers. 1000 44,6886

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175. Mobey, Jenes A. Becant court decisions on milk control (1984-37).

Price fixing of milk, p.104%.

177. United States District Court for the couthern district of New York.

others, defendants. Opinion rendered by L. Esni, efrentt judge and concurred in by Bondy and Patterson, district judger, sitting in special court constituted under sec. SEO, of title 28, of the U.S.

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178. U. S. National emergency council, Consumers division. State milk control boards. 6pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1934] 173.2N212St

An informational bulletin issued for the county consumers councils which gives answers to questions on the milk control boards. The question — what control are milk control boards given over prices?— is answered on pp.3-4.

179. V., V. C. Constitutional law - police power - price fixing - due process of law. Temple Law Quart. 9(3):422-426. April 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

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180. Virginia. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk and cream act. An act to provide for the supervision, regulation and control of the production, processing, transportation, storage, distribution, and sale of milk and cream; to create a milk commission, and local milk boards and to desfine and provide for the functions, duties and powers thereof. llpp. Richmond (Division of purchase and printing, 1934, Pam. Coll.

"Reprinted from Acts of Assembly, Session 1934 (Chapter 357)."

Item j of Section 2 of this Act (p.7) is, in part, as follows:
"The commission, after public hearing and investigation, may fix the prices to be paid producers and/or associations of producers by distributors in any market or markets, may fix the minimum and maximum wholesale and retail prices to be charged for milk in any market, and may also fix different prices for different grades of milk..."

- 181. Virginia milk control law declared valid by United States Supreme Court Upholds right of State to fix maximum and minimum prices. Commercial and Financial Chronicle 144(3745): 2232. Apr. 3, 1937.

 "In a unanimous ruling the United States Supreme Court on March 29 upheld the constitutionality of the Virginia milk control law, enacted in 1934. The act created a State milk commission with authority to establish marketing areas and fixerea minimum and maximum prices."
- 182. W., C. C., and W., F. H. Constitutional law due process equal protection police power price regulation by state. George Washington Law Rev. 2:404-407. 1933-1934. 274,008629

 Gives arguments showing that the New York Milk Control Act in the Nebbia case is constitutionally valid. Pages 406-407 contain citations to court cases.
- 183. W., D. McC. Constitutional law price fixing in milk industry contrary to Virginia constitution. Va. Law Rev. 21(3):336-342.

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- 184. W., D. McC. Constitutional law price fixing under the due process clause. Va. Law Rev. 20(8):887-892. June 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

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- 186. Warm, J. Louis. The rationale of price-fixing under the codes. Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev. 8(4):529-537. November 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

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- 187. Warner, Aaron W., and Guterman, Harry N. Two aspects of N.I.P.A. = price fixing and labor. Boston Univ. Law Rev. 14(2): 221-242.

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 The Nebbia case is discussed on pp.225-228.
- 188. Wehle, B. "Due process" and price control under the Supreme Court's "milk decision". At one stroke the Supreme Court has released legislatures from an inhibition which has retarded American law for 60 years. Publishers' Weekly 125 (14):1351-1352. Apr. 7, 1934.

The writer discusses the "due process" provisions of the Constitution and the course of decisions under them and the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the New York State milk control statute regulating prices.

189. Young, Paul A., and Sherman, R. W. Summary of Ohio milk marketing agreements in 55 areas in Ohio. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ.
Mimeographed Bull.70, 20pp. Columbus. May 1934. 281.90h32

Issued in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service of Ohio State University and with the Agricultural Extension Service

of the U.S.Dept. of Agriculture.

"This summary of milk marketing agreements as approved by the Ohio Milk Marketing Commission includes agreements approved to the date of April 30. The more important facts on prices are listed and grouped under two main divisions - The Producers Prices and the Consumers Prices."-p.2. Prices quoted are as of May 1, 1934.

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- 190. Baron, Rubin. Constitutionality of regulation of milk prices. St.

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- 191. Black, John Donald. The dairy industry and the AAA. 520pp. Washington. D.C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (The Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution. Publication No.64) 281.344B56

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- low. W., Jr. Delegation of powers price fining milk regularition tion United States courts review of state decisions. George United States digital Marks Lairy case and court decision brought in connection with the Virginia "milk and Green Act."
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The Applications of Control (alternatives in milk price control, the legal basis of price fixing, public price determination, resale prices, control of distribution of returns to producers.

etc.), ch.X, pp.269-310.

The State Milk Control Boards, ch.XI, pp.311-349. Analysis of certain of the state milk control acts and of the experiences of the boards administering them. The main features of four other state milk control acts are described in Appendix F, pp.502-503. Most of these acts contained price fixing features.

Excerpts from 1935 amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act are given in Appendix G. Amendments relating to milk and its

products are given on pp.505-508.

See also the index under the subject Prices of dairy products, subheads, "fixed", "fixing", and "resale prices."

192. Black, John Donald. Some economic premises of milk regulation. 12pp. processed. [New Brunswick, N.J., 1937] Pam Coll.

"Paper read before the Institute of Rural Economics, Extension Service, New Jersey State College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., February 15, 1937."

193. Bronson, W. H. Problems of milk marketing regulation, with discussion by J. Ll. Davies, C. G. McBride, and Ruth Cohen. Internl. Conf.
Agr. Econ. Proc. (1936)4:297-321. London, Oxford, University Press.
Humphrey Milford. 1937. 281.9In82.

Attention is called to the operation of the Metropolitan Boston market for three years under a Federal Milk Marketing Order under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which fixed the prices distributors should pay for milk, until the suspension of the Order

by a Federal district judge.

Most of these Boards establish both the producer price to be paid for milk and also the prices below which milk shall not be sold to the consumer. Owing to the inter-state nature of most of these secondary markets the enforcement of producer prices has not been satisfactory. The fixing of prices to consumers has been satisfactory as far as retail and shore milk is concerned, but has not operated satisfactorily in the wholesale trade.

Light is thrown on the method of milk marketing regulation in Great Britain by J. Ll. Davies. The Milk Marketing Board, set up by the producers under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931, controls also sales of milk in England and Wales. Results are discussed. Reference is made to the separate boards.

in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Brief reference is made to government milk control in Ohio by C. G. McBride. There price stabilization is said to have been attained, and a plan to introduce a more rigid type of control defeated.

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194. Cadwallader, Richard C. Government and its relationship to price standards in the milk industry. Minp.Law Rev. 22(6):789-835.

May, 1938. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

The purpose of this article is to examine and evaluate the "legal and economic problems in the light of the history of the milk industry, and to consider critically some tentative hypothe-

ses."-p.790.

ContentsI. Integration and governmental regulation (early aspects, United States Food Administration, post-war period, Agri-cultural Adjustment Administration, State control, present conditions); II. The anti-trust laws in action; III. Proposals; IV. Self-determination; V. Conclusions.

- 195. Call, Thela F. Legislative control of the milk industry. George Washington Law Rev. 3: 494-506. 1934-1935. 274.008G29

 Includes many footnote citations to the laws and cases referred to.
- 196. Cassels, John M. The fluid-milk program of the Agricultural adjustment administration. Jour.Polit.Econ.43(4):482-505. August 1935. 280.8J82

The fluid milk marketing program is stated to be based on the same principle of discriminative marketing as the programs for wheat, cotton, and other export commodities. It differs from the others in four important respects, one of which is the following: "It is put into effect not through the imposition of a processing tax but through direct price-fixing provisions contained in marketing agreements and federal licenses." The effects of the price-raising methods used in this program are analyzed in the present paper. The determination of prices is dealt with on pp.483-497.

197. Constitutional law - constitutionality of Agricultural adjustment act as a regulation of interstate commerce - fixing of milk prices for Chicago sales area. Univ. Pa. Law Rev. 83:86-88. November 1934. 274.008Am3

Comment on the Shissler decision in the Edgewater Dairy Co. case.

198. Corbett, R. B. Milk control experience - results and problems of federal and state regulation. Jour. Farm Econ. 17(1):109-121. February 1935. 280.8J822

The writer deals with milk control experience from the legal, administrative, and economic points of view. Under "legal experience" he discusses court cases, some of which relate to price fixing.

Discussion by H. B. Steele and H. P. Young, pp.121-132. Price

fixing by the control boards is discussed by both men.

The outlook for future developments in milk control is discussed in the same issue of the Journal by E. W. Geumnitz (pp.133-139), Wesley H. Bronson (pp.140-143), M. C. Bond (pp.144-148), and H. C. Grant (pp.149-152), in four separate articles, in this same issue of the Journal.

lid. Onderlands, Richard C. Company and the nationality to price attended to the milk industry. Mira. Low. No(5):7 G-277. May, 1874, 1874, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875,

The purpose of this article is to emptine and evolute the the purpose of the thirt sud december of the thirt is the the bistory of the mile is the thirt and to consider or this light some that the hypothem.

Contented. Integration and governmental respection (early aspects, United States Food Administration, post-war period, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, State control, present conditions); II. The anti-trust laws in sution; III. Proposels; Iv. Solf-determine.

- 95. Call, Thele T. Degislative control of the milk industry. George Tach. include lew Rev. 3: 450-196. 1984-1985. 1974.002029

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- 196. Carasis, John M. The fluid-milk program of the Arrivaltance adjustment

The fluid wilk marketing program is stated to be been on the same principle of discriminative marketing as the programs for where, cotton, sed other export commodities. It distince from the others is four important respect, one of which is the following: "It is put into effect not through the importition of a processing too but through direct price-fixing provisions contained in parketing same contained in the price-rulain methods used in this program are analyzed in the price-rulain. The determination of prices is dealt with on markers, ear

7. Constitutional law - constitutionality of Asutoultural adjustment not an auregulation of interstate commerce - fixing of milt prices for Chi.eso sales ares. Univ. Se. Law Rev. 88:86-68. November 1974.

Unrobet T. B. Milk control experience - results and problems of federal

The writer deals with milk control engarience from the legal, administrative, and economic points of view. Under "logsl experience" he discusses court cases, some of which relate to price fixing.
Discussion by H. B. Steele and H. P. Young, pp.181_180. Price

fining by the control boards is discursed by both men.
The outlook for future developments in milk control is discursed in the same issue of the Journal by P. F. Gruenits (pp. 100-100), in the same issue of the four centrate articles/is-same issue of the four centrate articles/is-same issue of

- 199. District court of the United States, northern district of Illinois, eastern division. Columbus milk producers cooperative association, et al, plaintiffs, v. Henry A. Wallace, et al, defendants. In equity no.13985. Stipulation of evidence. 38pp., processed. [n.p.,n.d.] 1,94D14I1
- 200. District court of the United States of America, northern district of Illinois, eastern division. In equity. District court number 13985.1. Columbus milk producers co-operative association, a corporation. 2. Sam M. Austin...121.Walter Zimbrich, plaintiffs, vs. Henry A. Wallace...Rexford Guy Tugwell...Homer J. Cummings... Dwight H. Green...and Frank C. Baker...defendants. First amended bill of complaint. 23pp., processed. [n.p.,n.d.] 1.94D1411

 Among the alleged reasons that the plaintiffs argue that the Chicago Milk License is unconstitutional is that Congress has no authority under the Constitution of the United States to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to fix the prices at which Plaintiff Association must buy its milk/at which Individual Plaintiffs must sell their milk."
- 201. Equity no.4068. District court of the United States, District of Massachusetts, United States of America and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture v. Seven Oaks dairy company. Equity no.4069. United States of America and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture v. Westwood farm milk co., inc. Opinion. (May 17, 1935). 14pp. processed. [n.p., n.d.] 1.94D14Soa

Mimeographed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The opinion is summarized on p.14 as follows: "The license must be held to be void and unenforceable for the reasons (a) that it purports to operate upon persons not within the reach of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the statute; (b) that its scope has been carried beyond the limits of the law by regimenting production and fixing prices with respect to transactions that have no substantial or direct relation to inter-state commerce; and (c) that these excesses, found in inseparable provisions of the license, vitiate the whole license.

"The bills of complaint in both of the cases here considered must be dismissed."

- 202. Gaumnitz, E. W., and Reed, O. M. Some problems involved in establishing milk prices. 227pp., illus. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration, Division of marketing and marketing agreements, Dairy section, 1937. 1.4Ad47D Some Problems of Public Policy in Regard to the Milk Trade, ch.7, pp.158-191. See particularly pp.177-178, Possible accomplishments of present regulatory measures in improving conditions in the milk trade.
- 203. Hays, Elmer D. The legal status of milk control by the Agricultural adjustment administration. 7pp., processed, (Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. 1935) 1.94D14Le

Talk given at the Northeastern Dairy Conference meeting, Boston, Mass., June 25, 1935.

Matrice court of the united destin, morthors district of Illinois, exactors district or Illinois, exactors district v. Columbus milt vo news acoperative associties, v. Feary A. Wellson, et al, defendants. In equity no. 18708. Stimulation of evicence, 78 ... processor.

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Eage, Timer D. The legal status of milk control by the Agriculture, ed., justment schiintertion, 7pp., processed, [dechiarton, D. C., U. C., 1.54017].

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Talk given at the Northeastern Dairy Conference meeting, Boston,

204. Horack, Frank E., Jr., and Cohen, Julius. After the Nebbia case: the administration of price regulation. Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev. 8(3):219-249. May 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

Discusses early regulation of the milk industry, recent developments - price regulation, and administrative determination of fair price (1.production cost, 2.transportation, 3.health regulations, 4.competition and bargaining power). Conclusions are given on pp.245-249.

205. In the District court of the United States for the district of Mary-land. Royal farms dairy, inc., et al, v. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture, et al. In equity no.2265, November 16, 1934. Opinion. Chesnut. district judge. 20pp., processed. [n.p.] 1934. 1.94D14Ra

Mimeographed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"The question in this case is whether the 'License for milk - Baltimore Sales Area' issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of Congress, effective May 12.

1933...is valid and applicable to the plaintiff ...

"The pleadings in the case...may be succinctly summarized by saying that the plaintiff is seeking an injunction against the defendants and particularly against the Secretary, to enjoin the enforcement of the provisions of the license against it; while the defendants by counterclaims or cross-bills are seeking affirmatively to specifically enforce the license provisions against the plaintiff."-p.l.

"I am therefore of the opinion that the plaintiff is entitled

to an injunction against the defendants. 4-p.20.

206. In the District court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts. United States of America and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary
of agriculture, plaintiffs, v. Seven Oaks dairy company, a corporation, defendant. In equity no.4068. Stipulation of evidence.
22pp., processed. [n.p., n.d.] 1,94D14So

The provisions of the license, pp.13-22. See for price-fixing provisions of the license and the manner of determining the price.

207. In the District court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts. United States of America and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture, plaintiffs, v. Seven oaks dairy company, a corporation, defendant. In equity no.4068. United States of America and Secretary A. Wallace, plaintiffs, v. Westwood farm milk company, inc., a corporation, defendant. In equity no.4069. Brief of the plaintiffs. 46pp., processed. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. n.d.) 1.94D14Soa

The aim of the argument is to show "(1) that the defendant is actually engaged in interstate commerce and is subject to Federal regulation. (2) that the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Greater Boston Milk License are proper and constitutional exercises of

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The provisions of the license, po.15-52. See for price-irrine provisions of the license and the manner of determining the orice.

In the District court of the United States for the district of Massome charactes. United States of America and Deary A. Wallace, Secretary of sarriculture, plaistiffs, v. Seven oaks deiry company, a corporation, defendant, In equity no.406%. United States of America and Secretary A. Wallace, plaistiffs, v. Westwood farm wilk company, inc., a corporation, defendant. In equity no.4069. Brist of the plaistiffs, 45pp., processed. Ifamington, A. C., Bept. of agriculture, Agriculture as instances administration.

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The air of the argument is to show "(1) that the defendant is required on (2) that the Agricultural Adjustment het ami the Graph-

the Federal power to regulate interstate commerce. (3) that the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the provisions of the Greater Boston Milk License do not violate the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment. (4) that the powers given to the Secretary of Agriculture by virtue of the Agricultural Adjustment Act are a constitutional and valid delegation of legislative power."

208. In the District court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts. United States of America and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture, plaintiffs, vs. Westwood farm milk co., inc., a corporation. In equity ro.4069. Stipulation of evidence. 23pp., processed. [n.p.,n.d.] 1.94D14W

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The provisions of the license, pp.13-23. See pp.14-18 for pricefixing provisions of the license and the manner in which the prices

are determined.

- 209. In the district court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, eastern division. Columbus milk producers cooperative association et al, plaintiffs, vs. Henry A. Wallace, et al., defendants. In equity no.13985. Memorandum. 4pp., processed. [n.p.,n.d.] 1.94D14I1
- 210. In the District court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, eastern division. Columbus milk producers cooperative association, et al, v. Henry A. Wallace, et al. In equity no.13985.
 47pp., processed. [n.p., n.d.] 1.94Dl4Il

This is the Brief of Defendants.

"The basic issues in this case presented to this court, broadly stated, are (1) whether the Chicago Milk License is legally valid and (2) whether it is applicable to the plaintiff Association and the Intervener." p.5.

See pp.26-30 for the following: The License, in fixing the price to be paid to producers for milk, does not violate the due process

clause.

211. In the District court of the United States for the western district of Kentucky. Melwood dairy, a corporation, et al, plaintiffs, vs.

Thomas J. Sparks, United States, attorney for the western district of Kentucky, defendant. No.868 in equity. Brief of defendant,

Thomas J. Sparks, in support of defendant's motion to dismiss the bill of complaint and in opposition to plaintiffs' application for a temporary injunction. to plaintiffs' application for a temporary injunction. to plaintiffs' application for a temporary injunction.

The brief argues that the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Louisville Milk License issued pursuant thereto are constitutional. See following sections particularly: Fixing the purchase price of milk which is in the current of interstate commerce is a proper regulation of interstate commerce, pp.37-39; The purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Louisville milk license in fixing the price to be paid to farmers for milk, is to increase the national flow of interstate commerce, pp.40-42; The minimum resale

t Federal power to resilete interests commerce. (5) tast the Arricultural Aljustment act and the provided of the Arestar Boston Milk Licence do not violate the one process classes of the Fifth Amendment. (4) that the powers given to the Augustury of Agriculture by virtue of the Arricultural Aljustrational and walti delegation of legiclative newer."

199. In the District court of the United States for the district of Marsatary of agriculture, plaintiff, vs. Westvood farm wide co., inc., a componstion. In equity no.4060. it pulketes of avidence. Signer, processed, in.p., u. 4.1 l. sauray

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The basic issues in this case presented to this court, breedly

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bee no. 28-50 for the following: The icease, in fixing the prive to be prid to producers for mille, does not violate the due process clause.

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Thomas J. Sparks, United States, attorney for the western district of Kentucky, defendant, ho.868 in equity. Brief of defendant, Thomas J. Sparks, in support of defendant's motion to dissint the ill of complaint and is opposition to plaintiffs' somlication for

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milk which is in the current of interstate conserce is a proper regulation of interstate conserce, po. 20-20; The purpose of the ing the price to be oaid to farrers for milk, is to i crosse the national flow of interstate commerce, po. 12-40; T.e minimus recale prices provided for in the license are necessary for the effective regulation of producer prices and are therefore a proper regulation of interstate commerce, pp.42-43; The Louisville milk license, which fixes the price of milk to be paid to producers, is a reasonable and appropriate regulation of the dairy industry and does not violate the due process clause of the fifth amendment, pp.44-64.

- 212. In the United States Circuit court of appeals for the minth circuit.

 H. C. Darger, W. Carroll Hunter, Albert D. Hadley, and Willis I.

 Morrison, appellants, v. Ralph O. Hill, trading and doing business
 as Golden guernsey dairy; H. S. O'Brien, trading and doing business
 as Valley view dairy; Joseph Robert Bahan, trading and doing business
 as Royal farms dairy company, and R. J. Willis, appellees.

 No. 7656, March 12, 1935. Appeal from the District court of the
 United States in and for the Southern district of California, central division. Before: Wilbur and Garrecht, circuit judges, and
 Cavanah, district judge. 3pp., processed. [n.p.] 1935. 1.94D14Dar
 Opinion and dissenting opinion.
- 213. In the United States Court of appeals for the ninth district. Harry W.
 Berdie, et al, appellants, vs. Charles J. Kurtz, et al., appellees.
 No.7657, Mar. 4, 1935. Appeal from the District court of the United
 States, southern district of California, central division. Before
 Wilbur and Garrecht, circuit judges, and Cavanah, district judge.
 14pp., processed. [n.p.] Mar. 4, 1935. 1.94D14Be

Contains the opinion of Judge Wilbur and the dissenting opinion

of Judge Garrecht.

Mimeographed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"This is an appeal from interlocutory orders entered on September 20, October 1, and October 3, 1934, by the District Court for the Southern District of California. The order...temporarily enjoined appellants (defendants below) from enforcing or attempting to enforce as against the appellants the Agricultural Adjustment Act... and two milk licenses issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to section 8(3) of that Act and making any of the demands and committing any of the acts with relation to the appellees complained of in the original and supplemental bill of complaint. The orders of October 1 and October 3, 1934, denied appellants' motions to dismiss appellees' original and supplemental bill of complaint and to vacate the temporary injunction entered September 20 as aforesaid."

214. Lauterbach, A. H. Marketing agreements for dairy products. Jour. Farm Econ. 17(2):357-367. May 1935. 280.8J822

Discussion by W. A. Wentworth, pp.362-367. Mr. Wentworth points out the interdependence of fluid milk prices and prices of the finished product and argues for the inclusion in the new agreement of minimum prices on finished goods as well as minimum prices to producers.

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215. Lininger, Fred Fonse. Dairy products under the Agricultural adjustment act. Brookings Inst. Pamph. Ser. No.13, 99pp. Washington, D. C. 1934. 280.9B79

"This is the second pamphlet in a series issued by the Institute of Economics as a preliminary product of its 'Concurrent Study of the Operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.'" It is limited to a narrative and descriptive statement of events. "-Director's preface.

See particularly the following chapters: IV. Fluid Milk Agreements in 1933; V. Licenses and Enforcements; VI. National Agreements: IX. Recent Changes in Policy.

216. Malott, Deane W. Problems in agricultural marketing. Ed. 1, 410pp.

New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1938.

280.3 M29

Selected references, pp.403-404.

Readings at end of chapters.

The milk industry and Federal control. Fluid milk marketing agreements, licenses, and orders, pp.385-391.

217. Manley, Henry S. Constitutionality of regulating milk as a public utility. Cornell Law Quart. 18(3):410-419. April 1933. Pam. Coll. (Milk)

This paper takes up "the question whether the due process clauses of the State and Federal constitutions will permit milk to be made a public utility."

In his concluding paragraphs the writer calls attention to three attempts "along the line of making milk a public utility": an ord-inance passed by the city of Portland, Oreg., " requiring milk dealers to file their prices with the city auditor, and to file all changes in price seventeen days before they should be effective"; the establishing of milk prices in the Winnipeg, Canada, area by an order of the Manitoba Public Utilities Board on Sept. 2, 1932; the fixing of milk prices in Milwaukee, Wis., by an order of the commissioners of agriculture and markets of Wisconsin dated Dec. 27, 1932.

218. Miller, P. L., and Harris, E. S. Statement concerning the Omaha-Council
Bluffs market and the proposed marketing agreement and proposed order.
115pp., processed. (Washington, D. C.) U. S. Dept. of agriculture,
Agricultural adjustment administration, Division of marketing and
marketing agreements, Dairy section, Dec. 6, 1938. 1.94D14Sta

Contains four appendices. Appendix D is separately paged, and is entitled "The Audit of Handlers' Records in connection with Federal Regulation of Milk Marketing," by E. S. Harris and O. M. Reed.

Minimum class prices provided by license, p. 79.

The provisions of the proposed marketing order and proposed marketing agreement which have to do with minimum prices are set forth on pp.89-90.

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order of the Manitobe Public Utilities board on Sept. II, 1884; the order of the confixing of wilk prices in Filwaukee, Wis., by an order of the conmissioners of agriculture and markets of Misconsin dated Dec. 27,

is entitled "The Audit of Hendlers' Records is connection with Poleral Estation of Milk Warketing," by E. S. Berein and S. M. Meed.
Mishman class prices provided by license, p. 75.

direct the ore serious to do with minimum prices are set forth

219. Miller, P. L., and Farr, R. H. Statement concerning the St. Louis milk market and the proposed amended marketing agreement as tentatively approved and a proposed amended order. 126pp., processed.

[Washington, D.C.] U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration, Division of marketing and marketing agreements, Dairy section. Dec. 7, 1938. 1.94 D14Sta

Minimum prices provided for in the proposed amended marketing agreement as tentatively approved and a proposed amended order,

p.99.

220. No.13803 in the district court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, eastern division. United States of America and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture, plaintiffs, vs. Lloyd V. Shissler and Peoples dairy company, a corporation, defendants. (Pleadings, affidavits, briefs, orders, etc.) 362pp., processed. [n.p.1934] 1.94 D14Ind

Mimeographed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Among other violations of the Chicago Milk License the defendant was accused of failing, neglecting, and refusing "to pay to producers from whom he purchased milk during the period from February 5, 1934 to February 28, 1934, inclusive, the purchase price therefor required to be paid to such producers on March 15, 1934, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 7 of Section A of Exhibit A of said license."

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the

Nebbia Case is given on pp.309-338.

The opinion of Judge L. Hand, District Court of the United States, southern district of New York, in the Hegeman Farms Corporation case is given on pp. 339-342.

221. Royal farms dairy inc., a body corporate, and Fred E. Saumenig vs.

Henry A. Wallace, Clinton L. Riggs, George S. Jackson, Isaac W.

Heaps and A.L. Miles. In the District court of the United States

for the District of Maryland. In equity no. 2265. 79pp., processed.

[n.p. 1934?] 1.94 D14Ro

Mimeographed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Contains texts of bill of complaint and order to show cause, return of respondents, affidavits, copies of forms and letters referred to, brief for defendants, copy of plaintiffs' memorandum in support of their motion for a preliminary injunction, opinion of Hon. Calvin W. Chesnut, petition for extension of time, and amendments to bill of complaint.

- 222. Some constitutional problems arising out of federal and state control of milk. Columbia Law Rev. 34: 1336-1347. November 1934. Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

 Not examined.
- 223. Spencer, Leland. The changing picture of fluid milk marketing. Cornell Univ., N.Y. State Col. Agr., Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt.

 A.E.143, 8pp., 7pp. of tables, processed. [Ithaca. 1936]

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Federal and state regulation, including price-fixing, is discussed on pp.6-7. Difficulties experienced in public control of milk prices, which has not been entirely satisfactory, are pointed out. In spite of demands for discontinuance of the experiments it is not thought that "new forms of control will be abandoned altogether". "It will not be surprising... if the emergency milk control legislation should be revamped in such a way that a commission or board is authorized to act as a fact-finding agency, also as referee or umpire in price negotiations between organized producers and dealers."

- 224. Till, Irene. Milk the politics of an industry. In Hamilton, Walton, and others. Price and price policies, pp.431-524. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1938. 284.3 H182

 See section entitled "Reenter the state", pp.497-510. This section is concerned with milk control under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the milk control boards of the states, particularly the suits brought in connection with the price fixing powers of the boards.
- 225. Tobey, James Abner. Federal and state control of milk prices. 42pp. Chicago, Ill., International association of milk dealers, 1937. 284.344 T55

"In this book an endeavor has been made to present a factual and impartial review of the constitutional status of laws fixing prices and regulating the production and distribution of milk, as shown by the numerous court decisions that had been reported in the federal and state courts at the beginning of 1937.

"No attempt has been made... to discuss the philosophy of this subject, which has been a matter of considerable controversy." - Preface.

The three chapters of this book review Federal control of milk and milk prices under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the New York State Milk Control Act and the Nebbia case and other U.S. Supreme Court and State court decisions, and milk control laws in other States.

A table of cases in both Federal and State courts is given on pp.29-41.

- 226. Treitelman, S. A. Is the milk business affected with a public interest?

 Law Jour. of the Student Bar Assoc., Ohio State Univ. 1: 29-33. Jan. 1935.

 Libr. Cong. (Law Division)

 Not seen.
- 227. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.*

 Amendment to amended marketing agreement for evaporated milk. 6pp.,

 processed. [Washington, D.C.] 1935. (Docket no.214. M.A. No.7)

 1.94 D14Ev

"Issued... January 10, 1935. Effective date January 11, 1935."
Amends section 1 of schedule B which provides for maximum and
minimum selling prices of evaporated milk.

^{*}Proposed and tentative milk marketing agreements have been omitted from this list.

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25. Tobey, James Abuur. Federal and state control of milk prices. 400.

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- 228. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Amendment to marketing agreement and license for milk Twin Cities area. 13pp., processed. [Washington, D.C. 1933] 1.94 D14Ma

 Price schedule for contracting distributors' sales, Exhibit B, pp.4-7, 10-12.
- 229. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Commodity information series, Milk leaflet no.1-5. [Washington, D.C.] January 1935. 1.4 D14M1

A series of leaflets telling how the milk licenses operate in Atlanta (Leaflet no.1), Dubuque (No.2.), Detroit (No.3), Grand Rapids (No.4), and Arizona.

Each license "sets minimum prices to be paid to producers by distributors", but "does not set up resale prices to be charged consumers for milk."

230. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Compilation incorporating certain proposed amendments to Order

no.4 - Boston milk - for purpose of producer referendum. 10pp.

Washington, D.C., July 9, 1937. 1.4 Ad470

Minimum prices to producers and associations of producers are provided for in Article IV, pp.3-4.

231. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Economic brief with respect to the proposed milk marketing agreement and proposed order [for certain marketing areas]. Processed.

Washington, D.C. 1936-1938. (Paper no.1-18, Series on Marketing Agreements and Orders) 1.94 D14Pap

Each one of these briefs deals with a different market. One of the methods by which it was proposed to accomplish the purpose of each agreement and order was by the fixing of minimum prices to producers. In each of the briefs the proposed minimum prices are stated and conclusions relative to the proposed prices are usually given.

Contents:

Paper No.1: Greater Boston marketing area. By P.L. Miller and O.M. Reed. 1935.

Paper No.2: Fall River, Massachusetts area. By O.L. Miller, O.M. Reed, and E.E. Warner. Feb. 14, 1936.

Paper No.3: San Diego, California. By O.H. Hoffman, Jr. Feb. 26, 1936.

Paper No.4: Not issued.

Paper No.5: Not issued.

Paper No.6: Kansas City, Missouri. By P.L. Miller and H.L. Forest. Apr. 2, 1936.

Paper No.7: Topeka, Kans. By P.L. Miller and Henry I. Richards. Apr. 11, 1936.

Paper No.8: Dubuque, Iowa. By P.L. Miller and Henry I Richards. June 1936.

Paper No.9: District of Columbia. By P.L. Miller, W.P. Sadler, and H.L. Forest. June 30, 1936.

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 Paper No.10: Fort Wayne, Indiana. By P.L. Miller, Wayne F. Caskey, and Andy W. Colebank. July 22, 1936.

Paper No.11: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. By P.L. Miller and E.E. Warner. Oct. 23, 1936.

Paper No.12: Greater Boston, Massachusetts. By O. M. Reed, H.L. Forest, J.R. Hanson, and P.L. Miller. June 24, 1937.

Paper No.13: Louisville, Ky. By H.L. Forest, J.R. Hanson, and W.P. Sadler. June 1937.

Paper No.14: La Porte County, Indiana. By H.L. Forest, J.R. Hanson, and W.P. Sadler. June 1937.

Paper No.15: Fall River, Massachusetts. By A.W. Colebank and P.L. Miller. June 1937.

Paper No.16: Cincinnati, Ohio. By J.R. Hanson and P.L. Miller. October 1937.

Paper No.17: St. Louis, Missouri. By P.L. Miller, H.I. Richards, and W.G. Sullivan. November 1937.

Paper No.18: Philadelphia milk market. March 1938.

- 232. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. The Federal-State program for the New York milk market; an explanation of the background and provisions of the Federal and State orders regulating the handling of milk in the New York metropolitan marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Adminis., Div. Marketing and Marketing Agreements, Dairy Sect. DM-8. Marketing Inform. Ser., 16pp. [Washington, D.C.] 1938. 1.4 Ad47D

 Minimum price for each class of milk, pp.9-12.

 DM-6, Marketing Inform. Ser., issued in August 1938, contains the same information for minimum prices.
- 233. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. In the matter of Seven Oaks dairy co. Before the Secretary of agriculture. Case no.38-1-36. Findings of fact and order of the Secretary. 6pp., processed. Washington, D.C. [Nov. 14, 1934] 1.94 D14So
- 234. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. In the matter of Seven Oaks dairy co. Before the Secretary of agriculture. Case no.38-1-36. Stipulation. 6pp., processed. Washington, D.C. [1934.] 1.94 D14So
- 235. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. In the matter of Westwood farm milk co., inc. Before the Secretary of agriculture. Case no.38-2-4. 6pp., processed. Washington, D.C. [Oct. 3, 1934.] 1.94 D14W
- 236. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. In the matter of Westwood farm milk co., inc. Before the Secretary of agriculture. Case no.38-2-4. Findings of fact and order of the Secretary. 6pp., processed. Washington, D.C. [Nov. 14, 1934] 1.94 D14W

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U.S. Dept. of surfeeline, Agricultural adjustment siministration. In the matter of Westwood fave all's co., inc. Serore the Secretary of agriculture. Osee no. Wo-2-4. Tindings of fact and order of the ecretary. Sup., processed. Washington, D.C. (Now. 14, 1984)

237. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for evaporated milk industry.

50pp., processed. [Washington, D.C. 1935] 1.94 Ad4Li

"Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of Agriculture May 31, 1935. Effective June 1, 1935... License issued... May 31, 1935. Effective June 1, 1935, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time."

Article VI in both license and marketing agreement provides for minimum prices to be paid for milk delivered to evaporated milk plant.

238. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for milk - Alameda County (Calif.)

milk shed. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the

Secretary of agriculture November 6, 1933. Effective... November 7,

1933. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, November 10,

1933. Effective... November 14, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust.

Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.22. License Ser.
License no.16, 28pp. (Form M-27) 1.4 Ad47M

Rules for milk production, prices, and amounts, are given in

Rules for milk production, prices, and amounts, are given in Exhibit A. Wholesale and retail price schedules for contracting distributors' sales are given in Exhibit C.

239. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement and license for milk - Baltimore area, together with the following appendix, Milk regulations. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture September 25, 1933. Effective date, September 29, 1933 (12:01 a.m., eastern standard time). U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.9. License Ser.-License no.9, 29pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-9) 1.4 Ad47M

Prices to be paid by producers are provided for in Exhibit A. Exhibit C gives the price schedule for contracting distributors.

Tentative Marketing Agreement of Baltimore (12pp.); and Amendments to Marketing Agreement for Milk Baltimore area (6pp.) were also issued in 1933.

Amendment to Marketing Agreement (4pp.) also issued in 1934.

240. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement and license for milk - Des Moines area. Agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture October 24, 1933. Effective... October 25, 1933. License issued... October 24, 1933. Effective... October 28, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.19. License Ser.-License no.13, 28pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-18) 1.4 Ad47M Prices to be paid producers are provided for in Exhibit A.

Exhibit B gives the wholesale and retail price schedule.

A proposed marketing agreement (17pp.) was also issued.

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241. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for milk, Evansville, Indiana,

milk shed. Agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of

agriculture October 19, 1933. Effective... October 23, 1933.

License issued... October 19, 1933. Effective... October 23, 1933.

U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.
Agreement no.18. License Ser.-License no.12, 32pp. Washington,

D.C., 1933. (Form M-19) 1.4 Ad47M

Exhibit A gives rules for milk production, prices and amounts. The wholesale and the retail price schedule for contracting producers' sales is given in Exhibit C.

A Proposed Marketing Agreement (14pp., processed) was also issued in 1933.

242. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for milk - Greater Boston market.

Agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture
October 30, 1933. Effective... November 3, 1933. License issued...
October 30, 1933. Effective... Nov. 3, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr.,
Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.21.

License Ser.-License no.15, 46pp. Washington, D.C., 1933.

(Form M-22) 1.4 Ad47M

Prices to be paid by producers are producers are provided for in Exhibit C. Schedule for wholesale and retail prices for contracting distributors' sales is given in Exhibit E.

Tentative Marketing Agreement for Boston (21pp.) was issued in

processed form in 1933.

A Proposed Marketing Agreement and Proposed Order was issued in 1935 as Docket No.A-14. O-14. It includes a provision for minimum prices to producers.

A Proposed Amended License for Milk Greater Boston Sales Area, with Exhibit A, Allotment and Regulation of Bases, was issued in processed form on Jan. 22, 1935, as Docket No.I-61.

243. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement and license for milk, Knoxville, Tennessee production area. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture October 7, 1933. Effective... October 9, 1933. License issued... October 24, 1933. Effective... October 28, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.13. License Ser.-License no.10, 32pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-16) 1.4 Ad47M

Prices to be paid producers are provided for in Exhibit A. Exhibit C gives the price schedule for contracting distributors' sales.

244. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement and license for milk - Los Angeles milk shed.

Agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture

November 16, 1933. Effective... November 17, 1933. License issued by
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October 30, 1985. Effective.. November 3, 1985. License issued...

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November 20, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.23. License Ser.-License no.17, 83pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-28) 1.4 Ad47M

Prices to be paid producers are provided for in Exhibit A, pp.12-16.52-55. Selling prices are provided for in Exhibit B, pp.17-35,56-74.

245. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement and license for milk - New Orleans, Louisiana, production area. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture October 27, 1933. Effective... October 28, 1933. License issued... October 27, 1933. Effective... October 31, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin., Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.20. License Ser.-License no.14, 35pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-25) 1.4 Ad47M

Prices to be paid producers are provided for in Exhibit A. The wholesale and retail price schedule for contracting distributors' sales is given in Schedule C.

246. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for milk - Richmond, Virginia,
area. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary
of agriculture, December 16, 1933. Effective... December 20, 1933.
License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, December 16, 1933.

Effective... December 20, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust.
Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.32. License Ser.License no.25, 34pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-40)
1.4 Ad47M

Prices to be paid producers are provided for in Exhibit A. Price schedule for contracting distributors' sales is given in Exhibit C.

Proposed marketing agreements were issued in 1933 in processed form, with the titles Marketing Agreement for Milk---Richmond, Virginia Production Area (21pp.) and Proposed Marketing Agreement for Milk Richmond (Va.) Milk Shed (14pp.).

Proposed Amended License for Milk... with Exhibit A Allotment and Regulation of Bases was issued in processed form on Dec. 20, 1934 as Docket No.I-49. Prices to be paid producers by distributors are provided for in Article V, pp.5-6.

247. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for milk, St. Louis production

area. Agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, November 22, 1933. Effective date, November 22, 1933...

License issued... November 22, 1933. Effective date, November 25,
1933, 3:00 p.m., central standard time. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.24. License

Ser.-License no.18, 50pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-24)
1.4 Ad47M

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47. U.S. Deut. of agriculture, Agricultural anjustagest administration.

culture, November 22, 1933, Effective date, November 28, 1935...

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Exhibit A gives rules for milk production, prices and amount. The wholesale and retail price schedule for contracting distributors' sales is given in Exhibit C.

A proposed marketing agreement (25pp.) was issued in processed form in 1933.

248. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for milk - San Diego milk shed.

Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture December 14, 1933. Effective... December 15, 1933. License issued... December 14, 1933. Effective... December 18, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.31. License Ser.-License no.24, 29pp. Washington, D.C., 1933.

(Form M-41) 1.4 Ad47M

Exhibit A, Rules for milk production - prices to producers and amounts, pp.9-10, 21-23.

Exhibit C, Price schedules for contracting distributors' sales, pp.14,27.

Two proposed milk marketing agreements were issued in 1933. (1.94 D14Ma)

249. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for milk - Twin City area, together

with the following appendix, Milk regulations. Approved and exe
cuted by the Secretary of agriculture, August 29, 1933. Effective

date, September 2, 1933 (12:01 a.m., eastern standard time) U.S.

Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement

no.5, License Ser.-License no.5, 27pp. Washington, D.C., 1933.

(Form M-8) 1.4 Ad47M

Producers' prices are provided for in sections II and III of Exhibit A. Exhibit B contains the price schedule for contracting distributors' sales.

250. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement for evaporated milk; together with the following appendix Amendment to evaporated milk agreement approved by the Secretary of agriculture. Approved and executed... September 8, 1933. Effective date, September 9, 1933 (11:50 p.m., eastern standard time) Series 1. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement No.7, 16pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-4) 1.4 Ad47M

Schedule A tells how minimum prices to be paid for milk sold to plants manufacturing evaporated milk shall be calculated.

Schedule B gives maximum and minimum selling prices to wholesale distributors and commissaries.

The Library has also a proposed tentative marketing agreement, drafted by the manufacturers of evaporated milk in processed form (11pp.) 1.94 D14Ev

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 251. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement for milk - Chicago milk shed, together with the following appendices License for milk - Chicago milk shed and Milk regulations. Series 1. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, July 28, 1933. Effective date August 1. 1933 (12:01 p.m., eastern standard time). U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement No.1, 32pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-1) 1.4 Ad47M

Exhibit C in both marketing and agreement and license gives the price schedule for contracting distributors' sales.

Form M-2 is License for Milk - Chicago Milk Shed: together with the following appendices Marketing agreement for milk - Chicago milk shed and Milk regulations, series 1.

A Tentative marketing agreement, dated May 17, 1933 (10pp.): Amendment of Marketing Agreement for Milk, issued in 1933 (13pp.): Amended Agreement and License for Milk, issued in 1933 (29pp.) were issued in processed form. These all carry provisions for prices to producers and minimum wholesale and retail price schedules.

252. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment Administration. Marketing agreement for milk - Detroit milk shed and License for milk - Detroit milk shed, together with the following appendix, Milk regulations, series 1. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, August 23, 1933. Effective date, August 27, 1933 (12:01 p.m., eastern standard time). U.S. Dept. Agr. Adjust.Admin., Marketing Agreement Ser.1-Agreement no.4, License Ser.1-License no.4, 25pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-7) 1.4 Ad47M Rules for milk production, prices, and amounts are given in

Exhibit A.

Price schedules for contracting distributors' sales are given in Exhibit C.

An Amendment to Marketing Agreement and License for Milk (8pp.) was issued on Nov. 20, 1933. A Proposed Marketing Agreement (20pp.) was issued as Docket No.160 in 1934. The latter does not contain price schedules for contracting producers.

253. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement for milk Falls Cities metropolitan sales area. 21pp., processed. [Washington, D.C. 1933] 1.94 D14Ma

Prices to be paid producers are provided for in Exhibit A, pp.8-

Price schedule for contracting distributors' sales is given in

Exhibit C, pp.17-19.

Proposed Marketing Agreement for Milk, Falls Cities Sales Area (Docket no.168, 21pp.) issued on Apr. 13, 1934, does not contain the price schedule for distributors.

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254. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement for milk, Lexington-Thomasville, North Carolina production area. 26pp., processed. [Washington, D.C., 1933]
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For payment to producers see p.15.

Price schedule for wholesale and retail sales, Exhibit C, pp.23-25.

255. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement for milk, Omaha-Council Bluffs production area.

20pp., processed. [Washington, D.C., 1933] 1.94 Dl4Ma

Prices to be paid producers are provided for in Exhibit A,

pp.11-12.

Exhibit C, pp.17-19, contains the price schedule for contracting

Exhibit C, pp.17-19, contains the price schedule for contracting distributors' sales.

256. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement for milk - Philadelphia milk shed, together with
the following appendices, License no.3, Philadelphia milk shed and
Milk regulations. Series 1. Approved and executed by the Secretary of Agriculture, August 21, 1933. Effective date August 25,
1933 (12:01 a.m., eastern standard time). U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr.
Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser. - Agreement No.3, 36pp.
Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-5) 1.4 Ad47M

Rules for milk production, prices, and amounts are given in Exhibit A of both marketing agreement and license. Price schedules for contracting distributors' sales are given in Exhibit C.

257. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement regulating the handling of milk in the Fort

Wayne, Indiana, marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin.

Marketing Agreement Ser.—Agreement no.69. A-8, llpp. Washington, DC.

1937. 1.4 Ad47M

"Issued... January 23, 1937. Effective 12:01 a.m., C.S.T. February 1, 1937."

Article IV, p.4, provides for minimum prices to producers.

Proposed marketing agreements have also been issued in processed form as follows:

Proposed marketing agreement for milk. 16pp. May 23, 1934. (Docket No.187) 1.94 D14Ma

Proposed marketing agreement and proposed order. llpp. Aug. 17, 1936. (Docket No.A-33.0-33). 1.94 D14Ma

Proposed marketing agreement and proposed order. 10pp. July 30, 1937. (Docket No.A-52. 0-52) 1.94 D14Ma

258. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement regulating the handling of milk in the Topeka, Kansas, marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement No.68. A-7, 12pp. Washington, D.C. August 1936.

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Minimum prices to producers are provided for in Article IV, p.4. A 16-page processed Proposed Marketing Agreement for Milk, Topeka, Kansas, Sales Area, with Exhibit A, Marketing Plan was issued as Docket No.194.

259. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
Order of the Secretary of agriculture issued pursuant to Public act no.10, 73rd Congress, as amended and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural marketing agreement act of 1937, regulating such handling of milk in the Cincinnati, Ohio, marketing area as is in interstate commerce, and as directly burdens, obstructs or affects interstate commerce. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Order Series - Order No.22. 9pp. Washington, D.C., Apr. 27, 1938. (0-22) 1.4 Ad470

Effective May 1, 1938.

Minimum prices to the producer are provided for in Article V, pp.6-7.

260. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
Order of the Secretary of agriculture issued pursuant to Public act no.10, 73rd Congress, as amended and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural marketing agreement act of 1937, regulating such handling of milk in the Fort Wayne, Indiana, marketing area as is in interstate commerce, and as directly burdens, obstructs, or affects interstate commerce. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Order Series - Order no.32, 9pp. Washington, D.C., Oct. 11, 1938. (0-32) 1.4 Ad470

Effective October 15, 1938.

Minimum prices to the producer are provided for in Article IV, pp.4-5.

261. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
Order of the Secretary of agriculture issued pursuant to public act no.10, 73rd Congress, as amended and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural marketing agreement act of 1937, regulating such handling of milk in the New York metropolitan marketing agreement act of 1937, regulating such handling of milk in the New York metropolitan area as is in interstate commerce, and as directly burdens, obstructs or affects interstate commerce. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Order Series - Order No.27, 16pp. Washington, D.C. Aug. 5, 1938. (0-27) 1.4 Ad470

Minimum prices paid to producers are provided for in Article IV, pp.6-10.

262. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
Order of the Secretary of agriculture, issued pursuant to public act
no.10, 73rd Congress, as amended and as reenacted and amended by the
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no.10, 7273 Congress, as amended and as reconsoled and assuring by the

obstructs, or affects interstate commerce, of milk in the Toledo, Ohio, marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Order Series - Order No.30, 9pp. Washington, D.C., Sept. 3, 1938. (0-30) 1.4 Ad470

Effective September 16, 1938.

Minimum prices to the producer are provided for in Article V, p.7.

263. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
Order of the Secretary of agriculture, issued pursuant to Public act no.10, 73rd Congress, as amended and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural marketing agreement act of 1937, regulating the handling in interstate commerce, and such handling as directly burdens, obstructs or affects interstate commerce, of milk in the La Porte County, Indiana, marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Order Series - Order no.20, 11pp. Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1937. (0-20) 1.4 Ad470

Effective November 13, 1937.

Minimum prices are provided for in Article IV, p.5.

Amendment No.1 (0-20 Amend.1) was issued on Aug. 15, 1938 and
became effective on Aug. 20, 1938. See pp.3-4 of the amendment for
amendment substituted for Article IV.

264. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Order regulating the handling of milk in the District of Columbia marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Order Series
Order no.11, 11pp. Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, 1936. (0-11)

1.4 Ad470

Effective Sept. 21, 1936.

Minimum prices to producers and to associations of producers are provided for in Article IV, p.5.

Amendment No.1 (0-11-Amendment 1), issued Nov. 17, 1936 and effective Dec. 1, 1936, among other things, changes the fixed prices as set in Article IV of Order No.11.

265. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
Order regulating the handling of milk in the Dubuque, Iowa, marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Order Series Order no.12, 9pp. Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, 1936. (0-12)
1.4 Ad470

Effective Oct. 1, 1936.

Article IV, pp.5-5, provides for minimum prices to producers.

Amendment No.1(0-12-Amendment 1), issued Feb. 24, 1937, effective
Mar. 1, 1937, changes the minimum price from \$1.90 to \$2.30.

266. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
Order regulating the handling of milk in the Fall River, Massachusetts,
marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Order Series Order No.5, 13pp. Washington, D.C., Apr. 15, 1936. (0-5) 1.4 Ad470

Effective May 1, 1936.

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Minimum prices to producers are provided for in Article IV, pp.5-6.

An amendment (0-5 - Amendment 1) was issued Mar. 29, 1937, effective Apr. 1, 1937.

267. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
Order regulating the handling of milk in the greater Boston,
Massachusetts, marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust.
Admin. Order Series-Order no.4, 16pp. Washington, D.C., Feb. 7,
1936. (0-4) 1.4 Ad470

Effective February 9, 1936.

Article IV, pp.6-7, provides for minimum prices to producers and to associations of producers.

Amendment No.1 (0-4 - Amendment 1), issued July 28, 1937 and effective Aug. 1, 1937, amends Article IV among other things.

268. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
Order regulating the handling of milk in the Kansas City, Missouri,
marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Order Series
- Order No.13, 12pp. Washington, D.C., Nov. 3, 1936. (0-13)
1.4 Ad470

Effective December 1, 1936.
Article IV, pp.5-6, provides for minimum prices to producers.

269. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
Order regulating the handling of milk in the St. Louis, Mo.,
marketing area. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Order
Series - Order No.3, 12pp. Washington, D.C., Jan. 30, 1936. (0-3)
1.4 Ad470

Effective February 1, 1936.

Minimum prices to producers are provided for in Article IV, p.6.

Amendments nos. 1 and 2 were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 13, 1936, and March 29, 1937, respectively.

270. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Dairy section. Paper no.1-13. Series on State milk control act.

processed. [Washington, D.C. 1936-1938] 1.94 D14Ps

"A series of papers designed to make available, in a condensed and convenient form, information concerning State milk control acts, the type of regulations issued thereunder, and, in general, the legal developments in connection with their administration and enforcement."

Paper No.1. Indiana State milk control act. 10pp. Dec. 24, 1936. Analysis of law approved Mar. 12, 1935. Provisions in regard to price regulation are analyzed on pp.3-4. Provides for the fixing by the Board of minimum prices to producers and resale prices under certain conditions.

Paper No.2. Alabama State milk control act. 9pp. Jan. 6, 1937. Analysis of bill approved July 9, 1935. Provisions in regard to price regulation are discussed on pp.4-5. The Board may fix minimum prices to be paid producers and minimum or maximum wholesale or retail prices, under certain conditions.

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Paper No.3. Connecticut State milk control act. 9pp. Jan. 7, 1937. Analysis of act approved in 1933 and amended in 1935. Provisions in regard to price regulation are described on pp.3-4. Minimum prices to producers may be fixed by the administrator who may also establish minimum resale prices. "The act contains no legislative standard upon which to construct such prices."

Paper No.4. California State milk control act. 8pp. Jan. 6, 1937. Analysis of act which became effective June 1, 1935. "Local boards may fix prices to be paid by distributors for fluid milk and fluid cream, upon approval by the Director... The act does not authorize the fixing of resale prices for FLUID MILK. Specific authority in the case of fluid cream is given to establish 'minimum wholesale prices.'"

Paper No.5. New Jersey State milk control act. 10pp. Feb. 12, 1937. Analysis of act approved Apr. 29, 1935 which "continues in amended form, the powers of a milk control board authorized... in May 1933." The board is authorized to fix minimum prices to be paid producers and also minimum resale prices (p.4.).

Paper No.6. Virginia State milk control act. 11pp. Mar. 15, 1937. Analysis of The Virginia Milk and Cream Act, approved Mar. 29, 1934. The Commission may fix prices to be paid producers and also "may fix the minimum and maximum wholesale and retail prices to be charged for milk, in any market, and may also fix different prices for different grades of milk." (pp.4-5.)

Paper No.7. New York State milk control act. 12pp. Mar. 15, 1937. Milk control acts were passed by New York State in 1933 and 1934. Minimum prices to be paid producers are to be fixed by the Commissioner who is also authorized to fix "the minimum and/or maximum wholesale or retail prices to be charged for milk handled within the state for fluid consumption and wheresoever produced." (pp.5-6).

Paper No.8. Pennsylvania State milk control act. 12pp. Mar. 27, 1937. Analysis of act approved Apr. 30, 1935, which amended and reenacted an act approved Jan. 2, 1934. The Board is empowered to fix minimum prices to be paid producers and also minimum and maximum wholesale and retail resale prices, under certain conditions.

Paper No.9. Rhode Island State milk control act. 9pp. Apr. 28, 1937. Analysis of act approved Mar. 31, 1936, which superseded emergency legislation passed in 1934. The board is authorized to fix minimum prices to be paid producers and also minimum resale prices. (p.4).

Paper No.10. Vermont State milk control act. 9pp. June 11, 1937. Analysis of act approved Mar. 2, 1937, which succeeded emergency legislation passed in 1933. The board is authorized to fix minimum and maximum prices to be paid producers and to be charged by distributors. (pp.4-5).

Paper No.11. Massachusetts State milk control act. 14pp. Sept.15, 1937. Analysis of act passed in 1934 and reenacted in 1936. The board is empowered to fix minimum prices to be paid producers and minimum wholesale and/or retail prices. (pp.5-6).

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1977. Analysis of act approved Apr. 30, 1985. Also emended and reenseted an est sommuved Jan. 2, 1886. The bear's is empowered to fix minimum primes to be pair producers and also minimum and maximum woolessle and retail resale prices, under certain conditions.

Paper So. 9. Shote Island State milk control set. 1990. Act. 23, 1987. Applysis of set approved Mar. 21, 1987. Which supersoded emergency legislation passed in 1988. The boord is cuthorized to fix minimum prices to be poid producers and also minimum reselle

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1987. Analysis of act passed in 1984 and reensated in 1986. The beare is empowered to fir minimum prices to be reid producers and

Paper No.12. New Hampshire State milk control act. 12pp.
Sept. 16, 1937. Analysis of act approved May 19, 1937. The board is authorized, under certain conditions to fix prices to be paid

by producers and charged by distributors. (pp.4-5)

Paper No.13. Wisconsin State milk control act. 16pp. Mar. 31, 1938. Analysis of an act passed in 1933 and amended in 1935 and 1937. For powers in regard to price regulation see p.6. A footnote on this page states that "Only minimum producer and minimum resale prices have been fixed by the department under the acts of 1933, 1935, and 1937."

271. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Statements concerning the Toledo, Ohio, milk market and the proposed marketing agreement and proposed order. 87pp., processed.

[Washington, D.C. 1938?] 1.94 D14Sta

Appendix B, separately paged, is The Audit of Handlers' Records in Connection with Federal Regulation of Milk Marketing, by E.S.

Harris and O.M. Reed.

Minimum prices as set forth in the proposed marketing agreement and proposed order, pp.24-25.

- 272. United States District court, Southern district of Iowa, Central division.

 United States of America, and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture, plaintiffs, vs. Louis Neuendorf and Marguerite Neuendorf, individually and doing business under the firm name of Hillcrest dairy, a co-partnership, defendants. Equity no.4552. Ruling of Judge Dewey denying application for temporary injunction. Signed October 19, 1934. 7pp., processed. [n.p.] Oct. 19, 1934. 1.94 D14U
- 273. U.S. Federal trade commission. Report... on the distribution and sale of milk and milk products, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Letter... transmitting the fourth report... regarding the distribution and sale of milk and milk products, entitled "Report of Federal Trade Commission on milk-market regulation and practices of distributors in relation to margins, costs, and profits of distributors in Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Saint Louis." 74th Cong., 2d sess. House Doc.501, 243pp. Washington, D.C. 1936.

Federal control of the Boston market, pp.28-30. Massachusetts Milk-control Board, pp.30-32.

274. U.S. Federal trade commission. Report... on the sale and distribution of milk and milk products, Chicago sales area. Letter... transmitting an interim report... with respect to the sale and distribution of milk products. 74th Cong., 2d sess., House Doc. 451, 103pp. Washington, D.C. 1936. 173 F32Mi

Prices paid producers as fixed by the Agricultural Adjustment

Administration. pp.42-45.

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275. U.S. Federal trade commission. Report... on the sale and distribution of milk and milk products, Twin City sales area. Letter... transmitting an interim report... with respect to the sale and distribution of milk and milk products in pursuance of House concurrent resolution no.32, Seventy-third Congress, second session, adopted June 15, 1934. 74th Cong., 2d sess. House Doc. 506, 71pp. Washington, D.C. 1936. 173 F32Mi

Prices to be paid producers, determined by Agricultural Adjustment Administration, pp.67-71.

276. U.S. Laws, statutes, etc. [Public -- no.137 - 75th Congress] [Chapter 296 - 1st session] [H.R.5722] An act to reenact and amend provisions of the Agricultural adjustment act, as amended, relating to marketing agreements and orders. 4pp. [Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off. 1937.]

This act was approved June 3, 1937 and may be cited as the

"Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937."

See paragraph on p.2 for an amendment to Section 8c relating to fixing the minimum prices to be paid producers or associations of producers for milk.

277. U.S. Laws, statutes, etc. [Public - no.320 - 74th Congress] [H.R.8492]
An act to amend the Agricultural adjustment act, and for other purposes. 48pp. [Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. print. off. 1935]
This act was approved Aug. 24, 1935 and may be cited as the "Potato Act of 1935."

See pp.4-12 for Section 8c. which is the new section added to the Agricultural Adjustment Act after striking out section 8(3). See paragraph 5 for provisions for fixing the minimum price of milk to producers.

278. United States of America SS. In the District court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois eastern division. Edgewater Dairy Company, a corporation, Joliet dairy products company, a corporation, Anton Michalek and Josef Wagner, SR., plaintiffs, vs. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture, etc., Homer J. Cummings, Attorney general of U.S.A., etc., Dwight H. Green, United States district attorney, etc., Frank E. Baker, market administrator, etc., defendants. In equity no.13878. 198pp., processed. [n.p. 1934] 1.94 D14Id

Contents: Bill of complaint, pp.3-35; Cross-bill of complaint, pp.36-53; Affidavit of E.W. Gaumnitz in opposition to motion of plaintiffs for an injunction and in support of motion cross-plaintiffs for an injunction, pp.54-62; Affidavit of Elmer D. Hays, pp.63-64; Affidavit of W. Carroll Hunter, pp.65-67; Answer of the defendants, Henry A. Wallace... Homer J. Cummings... Dwight H. Green... Frank C. Baker... pp.68-75; Intervening petition of Lakeside Dairy Company, pp.76-78; Order to show cause, pp.79-81; Motion to strike out parts of the answer of the defendants, pp.82-83; Objections

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taken by cross-defendants, pp.82-83: Objections taken by crossdefendants to the paper denominated cross-bill of complaint of cross-plaintiffs, pp.84-86; Supplement to the cross-bill of complaint, pp.91-93; Affidavit of E.W. Gaumnitz, pp.94-99; License for milk, Chicago sales area as amended with the following exhibits: Exhibit A, Marketing plan, Exhibit B, Rules for establishment of bases... Effective date June 1, 1934, pp.100-119: Memorandum brief on behalf of Edgewater Dairy Company, a corporation, et al, plaintiffs and cross defendants in support of motion for temporary injunction, pp.120-131; Memorandum brief on behalf of Henry A. Wallace, et al., defendants and cross plaintiffs, (1) in support of preliminary injunction as prayed for in cross bill, and (2) in opposition to complainants' motion for preliminary injunction as prayed for in original bill, pp.133-198.

"The fundamental issue raised by both the original bill and the cross bill involves the constitutionality of the Chicago Milk License issued pursuant to Section 8(3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act including the price-fixing feature of the License.

The Library has also a copy of the Appeal Papers 734pp.,

processed 7.

279. W., J.P. Constitutional law - scope of the licensing power of the Secretary of agriculture under the A.A.A. Georgetown Law Jour. 23(2): 322-326. January 1935. Libr. Cong. (Law Division) Comment on the Royal Farms Dairy case (Maryland) the Neuendorf case (Iowa), the Greenwood Dairy Farms case (Indiana), and other milk license cases.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Canning plants shut down as 32-cent minimum price for grapefruit is 280. imposed. Say action to permit study of price-fixing program's effect. Fla. Times-Union, Jan. 21, 1939. (Noted in Photostat Press Serv. no.86. Jan. 28, 1939.)

> The price was set by the Florida Citrus Commission, under authority granted by a 1935 State law.

Citrus board moves to fix minimum grapefruit price in effort to aid growers. Board also discharges attorney, makes other changes in its staff. Florida Times Union Jan. 7, 1939. Noted in Photostat Press Serv. no. 36, Jan. 13, 1939.

> Tells of the plan of the Florida Citrus Commission to fix the price of grapefruit under a 1935 legislative act which "directs the Citrus Commission to determine the average cost of production and to fix a minimum on this basis." A price-fixing plan, similar to the one proposed for Florida, is said to be in effect in Texas.

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282. Citrus groups invoke Florida price fixing. Growers to seek 50¢ per box price; huge drives open to move the nation's surpluses. Food Field Reporter 7(2): 3, 23. Jan. 23, 1939.

"It is reported that 800 growers representing 85% of the industry have signed the petition asking Governor Cone to proclaim the emergency that must precede price fixing by the Florida Citrus Commission."

283. Florida grapefruit may have price fixed. Calif. Fruit News 99(2637):
4. Jan. 21, 1939.

"The Florida grapefruit growers are asking State officials to arrange some price-fixing regulation to save their industry from 'wholesale bankruptcy,' owing to the very big crop."

284. No.3627S. In the southern division district court of the United States for the northern district of California. United States of America and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture, plaintiffs, vs. Calistan packers, inc., defendant. 76pp., processed. [n.p. 1933] 1.94 Ad47N

Mimeographed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Defendant is a corporation organized under the laws of the
State of California and engaged in the business of purchasing,
canning, selling and shipping cling peaches and other food products."

Contains the bill of complaint, temporary restraining order, memorandum brief in support of application for a temporary injunction, opinion of the court, final decree, etc.

See pp.52-53, Memorandum Brief, for argument regarding constitutionality of price fixing provisions of the marketing agreement and license.

The court held that the Agricultural Adjustment Act and Marketing Agreement and License for Cling Peaches Canned in California were constitutional and valid.

285. U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on agriculture and forestry. To amend the Agricultural adjustment act. Hearings... seventy-fourth Congress, first session on S.1807, a bill to amend the Agricultural adjustment act, and for other purposes. March 7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15, and 16, 1935. 386pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off. 1935. 281.12 Un3Am

Included in the statements is Statement in Opposition by International Apple Association, R.G. Phillips, Secretary, Rochester, N.Y., pp.381-386. It includes an analysis of the bill - S.1807 - under discussion and a statement of specific objections to the bill. The author objects to subjecting fruits and vegetables to price fixing (p.384).

286. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for California date shippers. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture June 7, 1934. Effective... June 8, 1934. License issued...

June 7, 1934. Effective... June 11, 1934. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr.

Adjust. Admin., Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.45. License Ser.-License no.61, 24pp. Washington, D.C., 1934. (Form M65)

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The author objects to subjecting fruits was vegetables to price fixing (a.381).

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Article III of both the Marketing Agreement and License provides for the fixing of handlers' minimum selling prices by the Control Committee.

Amendment No.1 was issued on Sept. 14, 1934.

287. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement and license for California ripe olive canning industry. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, December 9, 1933. Effective... December 13, 1933. License issued... December 9, 1933. Effective, December 13, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.26. License Ser.-License no.20, 22pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-37) 1.4 Ad47M

Minimum prices to producers and minimum prices to distributors are fixed in Article III.

288. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement and license for cling peaches canned in the State of California. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, August 17, 1933. Effective date August 17, 1933... Marketing agreement no.2, License no.2. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser. No.1, License Ser. No.1, 36pp. Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-5) 1.4 Ad47M

Minimum prices to growers are provided for in Section 6 of Article II, p.5.

Maximum and minimum sale prices for canners are provided for in Section 2 of Article III, p.6. Similar section also given in the License.

289. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement and license for handlers of Northwest fresh deciduous tree fruit grown in the states of Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho. Marketing agreement approved and executed October 13, 1933. Effective... October 14, 1933. License issued October 27, 1933. Effective... October 28, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.16. License Series - License no.27, 27pp. Washington, D.C. 1934. (Form M-53) 1.4 Ad47M

Article IV. Volume Control and Prices, in both Marketing Agreement and License, provide for the fixing of handlers' selling prices by the commodity committees.

290. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Marketing agreement and license for packers of California raisins, Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture May 29, 1934. Effective May 29, 1934... License issued ... May 31, 1934. Effective ... May 31, 1934. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin., Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.44. License Ser.-License no.59, 45pp. Washington, D.C., 1934. (Form M-64) 1.4 Ad47M

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 Article III, of both Marketing Agreement and License, Minimum Cost to Packers, provides for the fixing of minimum prices to growers by contracting packers.

Amendment No.1 was issued on May 18, 1935.

- 291. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Marketing agreement for packers of walnuts grown in California,
 Oregon, and Washington. Executed by the Secretary of agriculture,
 October 7, 1933. Effective... October 9, 1933, with Amendments
 to marketing agreement for packers... Amendments approved...
 August 25, 1934. Effective... August 27, 1934. Amended license...
 Issued... August 25, 1934. Effective... August 27, 1934. Not
 for certification. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing
 Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.12. License Ser.-License no.8, 36pp.
 Washington, D.C., 1934. (M-12-(Revised)) 1.4 Ad47M
 Article IV provides for the fixing of minimum sale prices by
 the Control Board and gives maximum sale prices.
- 292. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Marketing agreement for the paper shell pecan industry. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture March 9, 1935.

 Effective... March 13, 1935. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin.

 Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.57, 14pp. Washington, D.C., 1935.

Minimum prices to be paid by distributors are provided for in Article V, pp.5-8.

293. Wellman, H.R. Marketing agreements for vegetables and fruits other than citrus fruits. Jour. Farm Econ. 17(2): 349-356. May 1935. 280.8 J822

Price fixing provisions of these agreements are discussed on pp.353-356, from which the following extracts have been taken:

"The power to fix prices is the goal which many groups desire when initial consideration is being given to a marketing agreement. Growers are prone to insist that prices to them be fixed at a level that will assure them cost of production plus a profit; while handlers frequently request fixed resale prices as a means of securing a predetermined operating margin and a guarantee that their competitors will not be able to sell at a lower price than they.

"The fixing of prices in marketing agreements creates many

difficult economic and operating problems ...

"Because of these difficulties... minimum price provisions are included in only those marketing agreements where volume regulation is either impracticable or cannot by itself effectively maintain prices to growers. Minimum resale prices are generally limited to commodities, a considerable proportion of which are marketed by the producers themselves, either through cooperative marketing associations or individually.

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"Minimum price provisions are included in only five of the marketing agreements relating to fruits and vegetables which are now in effect. In the California raisin agreement the minimum price provisions relate to prices paid growers, while in the California dates, Pacific Coast walnuts, and Northwest deciduous tree fruit agreements they relate to handlers' selling prices. In the agreement for California ripe olives for canning, minimum prices apply to both those paid growers and canners' selling prices. In each case the establishment of minimum prices has apparently contributed to the maintenance of a stabilized market. This has been particularly noticeable in connection with walnuts, canned ripe olives, and dates."

294. Wellman, H.R. Some economic aspects of marketing agreements for fruits and vegetables. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. (1935)8: 42-51, processed. 280.83 W52

Price fixing under the marketing agreements is discussed on pp.49-50. The writer gives reasons for his belief that "of all the various provisions contained in the marketing agreements and licenses for fruits and vegetables produced in California... price fixing has the least merit."

HOGS

295. Surface, Frank M. American pork production in the World war... a story of stabilized prices and of the contribution of American farmers to the allied cause and the post-armistice famine. 217pp. Chicago & New York, A.W. Shaw company; London, A.W. Shaw and company, limited, 1926. 46 Su7

The following paragraphs are quoted from pp.185-186:
"In any consideration of the policies adopted, it must be remembered that the Food Administration had no power and did not attempt to, fix the prices of either hogs or pork products. The only thing the Food Administration did attempt to do with regard to hog prices was to place a limit on the minimum price at such a point that, if this alone were received, it would result in some profit to the hog grower. There was no attempt to fix a maximum price. The market was always free to go as much higher than minimum as the forces of supply and demand would permit.

"It must further be remembered that even the maintenance of a minimum price was due entirely to voluntary agreements of the Food Administrator with the packers, the hog producers and with the allied, Government, and Relief Buyers. There were never any means of enforcing these agreements or of throwing additional purchases into the market if it showed signs of weakness, except for the few months in the winter of 1918-1919, when Mr. Hoover placed forward orders for Relief and enemy expected requirements in order to sustain the minimum price."

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296. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for peanut millers. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture January 23, 1934. Effective... January 27, 1934. License issued...

January 23, 1934. Effective... January 27, 1934. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.35.

License Ser.-License no.29, 19pp. Washington, D.C., 1934.

(Form M-47) 1.4 Ad47M

Minimum prices to growers are provided for in Article III of the Marketing Agreement, pp.2-3, and in Article II of the License, pp.13-14.

RICE

- 297. In the District court of the United States for the western district of Louisiana, Lake Charles division, United States of America, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture, and J.E. Broussard, F.A. Farda... as members of the control committee, Southern rice milling industry, under a certain marketing agreement, dated October 13, 1933, plaintiffs, vs. Dixie rice mill, inc., defendant. In equity no.---. Bill of complaint. llpp., processed. [n.p.,n.d.] 1,94 R36I
 - Among the charges in the Bill of complaint is the following:
 "(g) The defendant has failed and refused to pay to producers
 from whom he purchased rough rice during the period from October 16,
 1933, to March 6, 1934, the minimum purchase prices required to be
 paid for such product to the producrs thereof in accordance with
 the provisions of the Marketing Agreement. On the contrary,
 plaintiffs are informed and believe and upon such information and
 belief state the fact to be that said defendant has paid to such
 producers of rough rice prices substantially lower than the minimum
 prices permitted for such product under the terms and provisions
 of said Marketing Agreement and has thereby breached Article IV,
 Section 3, of said Marketing Agreement; and
 - "(h) The defendant has failed and refused to obtain upon its sales of clean rice prices equal to or in excess of the minimum prices provided for in said Marketing Agreement. On the contrary, plaintiffs are informed and believe and upon such information and belief state the fact to be that defendant has consummated and effected sales of clean rice at prices substantially less than the minimum prices therefor provided in said Marketing Agreement and has thereby breached Article V. Section 1, of said Marketing Agreement."

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ne District court of the United States for the vertern districts of courts and states of aretice, Learly and Lace, Secretary of seriousture, and J.c. Sranson, F.A. Harda... as manhors of the control counities, Lordnern rice

In equity no. -- . Bill of conclaint, line, processed, ga.o., a.j.,

Acong the aburged in the fill of complaint is the following:

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paid for such project to the products thereof in accordance with

the provisions of the Marketing Agreement. On the corprany,

daistiffs are informed and believe and upon such information and

298. Porter, Catherine. Philippine rice control showing results. Far East. Survey 7(5): 53-55. Mar. 2, 1938. 280.9 In782

Stabilization of the price of rice by the Philippine National Rice and Corn Corporation, known as the NARIC.

The following is quoted from p.54:

"The Corporation mills its palay and, when prices on the market threaten to rise toward the end of the season, it makes its supply available at a price calculated to keep the cost to the consumer as low as possible. In its first year of operation, it met the comparatively simple problem of shortage by buying cheaper rice abroad and selling it at a price which tended to discourage profiteers within the country from putting an exorbitant price on their supplies. Since the foreign rice was brought in under emergency conditions, no import tax was levied...

"Last year the NARIC's buying price for macan palay... was set at \$ 2.50 per cavan, and the same price was recently announced for

this year's crop ...

"While the NARIC's efforts at price stabilization have thus met with some measure of success, it is obvious that they would be endangered should the domestic supply of rice be brought to the point where it normally exceeded the demand by a considerable margin."

- 299. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Amendment no.3 to marketing agreement for California rice industry marketing agreement no.43. 4pp., processed. [Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1935.] (M-21-Amendment no.3) 1.94 R36Me

 This amendment relates to Base Price in section 14 of Article I, section 2 of Article V; producer prices for paddy in section 4 of Article V; additions to Article V; and amending Article VI, Trade Prices and Terms.
- 300. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Amendment to marketing agreement and amended license for southern rice milling industry. Amendment to marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, July 20, 1934.

 Effective... July 21, 1934. Amendment to license issued... July 20, 1934. Effective... July 21, 1934. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser. Agreement no.39. License Ser.
 License no.11, 62pp. Washington, D.C., 1934. (Form M-?6) 1.4 Ad47M

 Minimum prices for rough rice are fixed by Article III, pp.3-4, of the marketing agreement, and Article III, pp.33-35, of the license.

Four amendments, dated Oct. 13, 1934, have been issued. Amendments 3 and 4 have to do with the fixing of minimum prices.

301. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

License for California rice industry including marketing agreement

(Agreement no.10) as exhibit A; price fixed by the Secretary of

agriculture for extra fancy, clean, Japan, California rice, and

amendments nos. 1 and 2 to the marketing agreement. License approved

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inimum prices for rough rice one fixed by Article 111, pm. R-4, of the numbering agreement, and Article III, pp. 86-86, of the license,

our amendments, deted Oct. 14, 1924, have been teamed. Ament-

ent no.10) as erwibit A: price fired by the "ecretary of ture for ertra famey, clean, Jacon, Galifornia rice, and ture nos, I and 2 to the marketing siraement, Livense ampropred

and executed by the Acting secretary of agriculture December 20, 1934. Effective... December 21, 1934. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. License Ser.-License no.96, 25pp. Washington, D.C., 1935. (Form M-83) 1.4 Ad47M

See Article V of both the license, p.5, and the marketing agreement, p.11, for producer prices, and Article VI, pp.11-12 for trade prices and terms.

Amendment no.2, Order of the Secretary of agriculture altering the price of extra fancy, clean, Japan, California rice, f.o.b. San Francisco, pursuant to marketing agreement, as amended, for California rice industry, p.25.

A Proposed License (not for signature), dated Nov. 17, 1934, was issued in processed form as Docket No.L-41.

302. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement and license for southern rice milling industry together with amendment to license and price fixed for number I prime milling quality rough rices. 3lpp., processed. [Washington, D.C., n.d.] 1.94 R36M

The fixing of minimum prices to the producer for rice by the Secretary is provided for in article IV, pp.3-4, and in article IV of the license, p.24.

303. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement for California rice industry, together with the following appendix, Price fixed by the Secretary of agriculture for extra fancy, clean, Japan, California rice. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, September 26, 1933. Effective date, September 26, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.10, 24pp.

Washington, D.C., 1933. (Form M-21) 1.4 Ad47M

Article V, p.4, provides for the fixing of rice prices.

Order of the Secretary of Agriculture fixing the price of rice,
p.21.

Four amendments to this agreement have been issued. Amendment No.2 changes the price originally fixed for rice.

304. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement for southern rice milling industry. 28pp.,

processed. [Washington, D.C., n.d.] 1.94 R36M

The fixing by the Secretary of minimum prices paid to the pro-

ducer by the miller is provided for in Article V, pp.3-4.

A proposed code of fair competition for the southern rice millers, is given on pp.12-28. The fixing by the Secretary of minimum prices to the producer is provided for in Article VII, pp.15-16.

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Marketing agreement for Golifonnia rice industry, taggether with the following appendix, Frice fixed by the Secretary of agriculture for approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, Sectioner 10.

witicle V, p. ., provides for the fining of rice prices, order of the order of rice, of rice, p. 1. the secretary of sariculture firths the order of rice, p. 21.

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proposed asks of fair competition for the southern rice illess, ven on pp.15-21. The firing by the Secretary of minimum prions a producer is provided for in Article VII. on.11-15.

- 305. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Marketing agreement for southern rice milling industry... Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, October 13, 1933.

 Effective 12:01 A.M., eastern standard time, October 16, 1933.

 U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin., Marketing Agreement No.17, 25pp., processed. [Washington, D.C.] 1933. 1.94 R36Ma

 The fixing of minimum prices by the Secretary is provided for in article IV of the marketing agreement, pp.3-4, and in article IV of the License, pp.24-25.
- 306. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Marketing agreement for southern rice milling industry. Approved and executed March 5, 1934. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, March 6, 1934. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin., Marketing Agreement Ser. Agreement No.39, 25pp., processed. [Washington, D.C.] Mar. 6, 1934. 1.94 R36Ma

 Article III, pp.3-4, provides, among other things, for the fixing of minimum prices of rice to the producer. Minimum sale prices are provided for in Article IV, pp.4-5.
- 307. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.
 Proposed amendment to the marketing agreement for California rice industry. 4pp., processed. Washington, D.C., Dec. 3, 1934.

 (Docket no.260) 1.94 R36Mc
 Proposed amendment, not for signature.
 This proposed amendment consists mainly of changes in Article V which relates to the fixing of prices by the Secretary.
- 308. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Proposed marketing agreement for California rice industry. 20pp.,

 processed. [Washington, D.C., n.d.] 1.94 R36Mc

 The fixing by the Secretary of producer prices is provided for in Article V, p.5. Trade prices and terms are provided for in Article VI, p.6.

TOBACCO

309. Rowe, Harold B. Tobacco under the AAA. 317pp. Washington, D.C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (The Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution. Publication No.62) 281.369 R79

Marketing Agreements (the first agreement, subsequent pricefixing agreements, the agreement for the Connecticut Valley shade-

fixing agreements, the agreement for the Connecticut Valley shade-grown types), ch. V, pp.107-131. The marketing agreement for flue-cured tobacco is examined in more detail than the other agreements since, according to the first paragraph of this chapter, precedent for those agreements which were limited to fixing minimum prices and quantities was established by this agreement.

The marketing agreement for flue-cured tobacco is reproduced on pp.263-272.

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Marketing A reseasts (the first sameant, substanti

oun types), ch. V, op.107-101. The survection comment for fluctobacco is exactined in more detail than other agreements a, according to the first paragrach of this enactes, precedent

retia, careenent for flue-cured tobacco is reproduced on

- 310. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Marketing agreement and license for Connecticut Valley shade-grown tobacco (U.S. type 61). Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture December 9, 1933. Effective...

 December 11, 1933. License issued... January 16, 1934. Effective ... January 17, 1934. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin.

 Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.28. License Ser.-License no.28, 17pp. Washington, D.C., 1934. (Form M-46) 1.4 Ad47M

 Article V gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to fix minimum prices to producers.
- 311. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Marketing agreement for burley tobacco. Approved and executed by
 the Secretary of agriculture, January 6, 1934. Effective...

 December 11, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing
 Agreement Ser. Agreement no.34, 7pp. Washington, D.C. (Form M-45)
 1.4 Ad47M

"This is a limited Marketing Agreement, the sole purposes of which are to establish the minimum quantities of and prices to govern purchases of Burley tobacco by the Contracting Buyers for the 1933 marketing season from December 11, 1933 to April 15, 1934, inclusive." - Sec.2, Article II, p.3.

The average price to be paid by contracting buyers is laid down

in section 6, Article III, p.4.

A Marketing Agreement for Burley Tobacco (unsigned) and a Proposed Marketing Agreement, Buyers of Burley Tobacco, were issued in processed form in 1933.

312. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement for buyers of stemming grades of cigar-leaf
tobacco, types 41,42,43,44,51,52,53,54, and 55. Approved and
executed by the Acting secretary of agriculture, June 9, 1934.

Effective date, December 1, 1933 (12:01 a.m., eastern standard time)..
U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.Agreement no.46, 6pp. Washington, D.C., 1934. (M-66) 1.4 Ad47M
Average prices to be paid grower by buyers are provided for in
Article III. Quantities and Prices.

A Proposed Marketing Agreement, dated April 5, 1934, and Tentatively Approved Marketing Agreement, dated May 1, 1934, were issued in processed form as Docket No.167.

313. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement for dark air-cured tobacco, types 35, 36, and

37. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, March 1,

1934. Effective date, December 1, 1933 (12:01 a.m., Eastern standard time). U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.- Agreement no.38, 8pp. Washington, D.C., 1934. (Form M-49)

1.4 Ad47M

Minimum prices paid to the grower are provided for in Article

III. Quantities and Prices, pp.3-6.

The Library has also an unsigned Marketing Agreement for Dark Air-cured Tobacco, Types 35, 36, and 37 (8pp., processed) issued as Docket 134 #3. T-A.

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no.20, 17;p. teard obot, 1..., 1051. (instead) 1.4 ABOTH Article V gives the General of Arci. olbura power to fin wining or to producers.

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December 11, 1938. F.S. Dect. Aur., Act. Addust. Make. For the serious of the seriou

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"This is a limited bradefur Agreement, the solt process of which are to establish the minimum quantities of and prices to govern purchases of Burlay tobacco by the Confusating Supers for the 1985 marketing season from Beneub r 11, 1983 to April 16, 1984, itclusive." - Sec. 2, article 11, p.5.

ine average price to be paid by contracting buggers is laid down in section 3, Article III. 1.4.

A Larieticz Agreraert for Burley Lobeces (antipavd) and a Froposed Marketlas Agreeseat, Buyers of Lunley Cobacco, were issued in processed form in Lib...

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314. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

Marketing agreement for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco,
types 21,22,23,24, and 36. Approved and executed by the Secretary
of Agriculture March 26, 1934. Effective date, March 26, 1934,
(12:01 a.m., Eastern standard time). U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust.
Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.41, 8pp. Washington,
D.C., 1934. (Form M-56) 1.4 Ad47M

Minimum prices to producers by contracting buyers are laid down

in Article III, p.2.

The Library has also an unsigned Marketing Agreement for Fire-cured and Dark Air-cured Tobacco, Types 21,22,23,24 and 36 (8pp., processed) issued as Docket No.143 #T-A.

- 315. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Marketing agreement for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco,

 types 21,22,23,24,35, and 36. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, March 1, 1934. Effective date, December 1,

 1933 (12:01 a.m., Eastern standard time). U.S. Dept. Agr.,

 Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.37,

 6pp. Washington, D.C., 1934. (M-50) 1.4 Ad47M

 See Article III, Quantities and Prices, pp.2-3, for average

 minimum prices to be paid by the manufacturer.
- 316. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Marketing agreement for flue-cured tobacco. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, October 12, 1933. Effective...

 September 25, 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjust. Admin. Marketing Agreement Ser.-Agreement no.15, 8pp. Washington, D.C., 1933.

 (Form M-26) 1.4 Ad47M

See p.4, item (d) for average price to be paid by contracting

buyers.

Marketing Agreement for Flue-cured Tobacco (8pp., processed), and Proposed Marketing Agreement for Flue-cured Tobacco (8pp., processed) were also issued in 1933.

- 317. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration.
 ...Proposed marketing agreements for tobacco... 23pp., processed.
 [Washington, D.C. 1933] 1.94 T55Fi

 Contains three tentative agreements for tobacco fire-cured and dark air-cured, fire-cured and dark air-cured, types 21,22,23,24,
 35 and 36, and dark air-cured, types 35,36, and 37. Each provides for the payment of minimum prices to producers.
- 318. U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration.

 Proposed tobacco marketing agreement, Connecticut Valley shade
 growers association, inc. 6pp., processed. [Washington, D.C., 1933]
 1.94 T55S

Paragraphs 5 and 6, p.2, contain provisions for the payment of minimum prices to producers, and for minimum prices of tobacco to be sold by handlers who are members of this association.

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WHEAT

319. Campbell, Thomas D. The Campbell plan. Mont. Farmer 20(5): 2. Nov.1, 1932. 6 M764

This is a letter addressed to the editor of the Montana Farmer in which Mr. Campbell sets forth his agricultural relief plan. Under this plan the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized "to determine each day an established price of wheat, based on the Liverpool or world price (plus 42 cents, the present duty, less the freight)... The price of wheat established by the Secretary each day... is to be paid the farmer by each buyer for three-fourths of his crop, or the amount sold each time." To prevent an increase in production the Secretary "would be authorized to decrease the tariff in proportation with the farmers' increase, so that it will cost him in dollars and cents to raise a greater surplus, which is the only way you can control surplus of any kind."

The plan may also be applied to cotton, tobacco and sugar.

- 320. Campbell, Thomas D. Fixed price on crops used in U.S. urged. The Post (Washington, D.C.) Dec. 1, 1932. Clipping in Pam. Coll.

 Urges the enactment by Congress of an Act which, "will authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a daily price of wheat, based on the world's price plus 42 cents a bushel, less freight, throughout the United States each day." This price would be effective on three-fourths of the wheat delivered by the farmer, the other one-fourth would be sold at the world's price.
- 321. Eldred, Wilfred. The Grain corporation and the guaranteed wheat price. Quart. Jour. Econ. 34(4): 698-719. August 1920. 280.8 Q2

"Summary. Events of 1917: the Food Control Act, the guaranteed price, the 'fair' price, 698. - The operations of the Grain Corporation in 1917-18. 699. - The guarantee extended to 1919, 704. - The Price Guarantee Act of March 4, 1919, 707. - Crop and prices of 1919, 708. - Expiration of the guarantee; plans for resumption of future trading, 715. - Relative advance in prices of wheat, flour, and bread since 1913, 717. - Financial outcome of the Grain Corporation's activities. 718. " - p.698.

322. Eldred, Wilfred. The wheat and flour trade under Food administration control: 1917-18. Quart. Jour. Econ. 33(1): 1-70. November 1918. 280.8 Q2

"Summary. I. Commercial situation and price trend during the crop year 1916-17, 2.-II. Evident necessity for government control, 5.- III. Slow progress of legislation, 11.-IV. The Food Act, 14.- V. Voluntary agreement between millers and Food Administration, 18.-

is is if a letter withressed to the entirellow of the Monten Larmon in a wich Mr. An boll sets forth his articultural relief olen.

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"Surarry, Avents of 1917; the Frod Control Act, the guarantond price, the 'felr' andre, 198. - The promotions of the limit for constinuing in 1 17-13, 307. - The marintes of modes to 1870, 705. -

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1. Milfred. The wheet and flour trade under Moof edwinternting nortrol: 1817-15. There, Jour. Deta. CROD: 1-70. Crosh r 1811. 8 18

VI. The Wheat Price Committee, 23.- VII. Resentment of wheat growers, 25.- VIII. Efforts to stimulate milling, 25.- IX. Distribution of wheat stocks, 29.- X. Stabilizing the market, 32.-XI. Effort of growers to get an advanced price, 36.- XII. Decline in milling activity early in 1917, 38.- XIII, XIV. Increase in output after price stabilization, 39.- XV. Control of percentage of flour and feed, 43.- XVI. "Cost plus" method of price regulation, 45.- XVIII. Evasions, 48.- XX. Complications with excess profits tax, 51.- XXII. Summary and critical estimate of results, 59." - p.1.

323. Kansas State Senator has new price scheme. Modern Miller 58(24): 18.

June 13, 1931.

H.E. Frizell, a state senator of Kansas advocated "a plan by which the government would fix a price of $60 \, c$ a bushel on wheat to the farmer and then levy a tax of $20 \, c$ a bushel on all wheat reaching the hands of millers."

- 324. North Dakota fixes durum wheat price. State mill to pay 65¢, or 17¢ above regular level. New York Times, Aug. 12, 1938. Clipping Fargo, N.Dak., despatch stating that Governor William Langer announced that the State mill and elevator at Grand Forks would pay 65 cents a bushel for No.1 amber milling durum wheat, which was 17 cents above card prices.
- 325. Taylor, Alonzo E., Davis, J.S., and Brand, Elizabeth M. The McNary-Haugen plan as applied to wheat: operating problems and economic consequences. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Inst. 3(4):177-234. February 1927. 59.8 F73

 The question of price-fixing, pp.187-188.
- 326. Wallace, Henry A. An American income for wheat. 2lpp., processed. Washington, D.C. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. 1938. 1.9 Ag86
 Address before a meeting of farmers and farm leaders at Hutchinson, Kansas, September 29, 1938. Broadcast through the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and affiliated stations.

The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States expresses his opposition to price-fixing as a substitute for the present wheat program. He points out that to fix a cost-of-production price, as has been proposed, would mean the piling up of large quantities of surplus wheat, bootlegging of wheat at less than the cost-of-production price, and eventual disaster for both agriculture and business. A simpler plan, the Secretary feels, would be for the Government "to buy at a fixed price, such as parity, all the wheat produced on their acreage allotments by farmers cooperating in the farm program. A certain portion of this wheat could be made available for domestic consumption at a price that would get back what

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